Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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"At Christmas play and make good cheer,
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WE CAN HELP YOU.

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OVERCOATS OR SUITS.

If you desire a suit or overcoat you can save enough on the price to enable you to buy several other things.

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Second Edition.

MAY MEAN WAR.

Dutch and Portuguese Ministers Withdraw.

Tension Emphasized by Visit of British Fleet to Lisbon.

LISBON, Dec. 7.—The minister from The Netherlands to Portugal and the Portuguese minister at The Hague have left their respective posts. It is believed that a difference has arisen on the subject of the exequatur to the Dutch consul at Lourenzo Marquez, which the Portuguese government has withdrawn.

The tension between Portugal and Holland appears to have been emphasized, perhaps not altogether unintentionally, by the peculiar warmth of King Charles toward Queen Victoria at the banquet given last evening at the royal palace to Vice Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson and the officers of the British fleet now in the river Tagus, and by the telegram which the king afterwards despatched to Queen Victoria, thanking Her Majesty for sending the fleet and for the friendship thus demonstrated. "I beg to record," telegraphed the king, "my great satisfaction at the frank and loyal alliance uniting England and Portugal."

During the course of his speech, when he toasted Queen Victoria, the king said among other things: "England has often shared the efforts and glories of Portugal. Our mutual friendship and close alliance are strengthened by history and the blood shed together in causes which have always been just."

Admiral Rawson replied that the words of the king harmonized with the thoughts of the government and people of Great Britain.

Observers think the speeches and telegram constitute an intimation to the world that Portugal can count on strong support if necessary.

RUPTURE PROBABLY SERIOUS.

Portugal Believed to be Under the Tutelage of Salisbury

MADRID, Dec. 7.—The Imparcial says it considers the rupture of relations between Holland and Portugal to be very serious. It adds that it was due to the intrigues of Great Britain, further asserting that Portugal is now under the tutelage of Lord Salisbury.

NOT LIKELY TO BE RECALLED.

Portuguese Minister to Explain Differences to His Home Government.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 7.—While it is not denied that the minister of the Netherlands at Lisbon and the minister of Portugal here are temporarily leaving their posts, it is semi-officially declared that there is no question of the ministers being recalled. It is explained that Count de Selier, the Portuguese minister, is proceeding to Lisbon on a few days' visit to verbally explain the differences which have arisen in connection with the Netherlands consul, Herr Pott, at Lourenzo Marquez.

UNDER THE RECONCENTRADO PLAN.

Four Thousand Boer Farmers to be Gathered at Johannesburg.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 7.—In pursuance of the reconcentrado policy, the authorities here are preparing accomodations on the race course for 4,000 people from farms in the vicinity of the Rand. The burghers will be herded in a laager and will be strictly watched.

A notification appears in the Gazette to the effect that all able-bodied British subjects are liable to be conscripted for service in the Rand rifles.

ASKS AN AUDIENCE WITH THE QUEEN.

Kruger Officially Welcomed by the Presidents of the Dutch Chambers.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 7.—The presidents of both chambers have sent letters to Mr. Kruger welcoming him in the name of the States General. While the president of the lower house merely expresses sympathy, the president of the senate expresses approval of the noble purpose of Mr. Kruger in attempting to put a stop to the unjust war forced on him in such a barbarous manner, and hopes it will result in the independence of the republics being assured forever.

Mr. Kruger is receiving officials and the enthusiasm of the crowds outside compels frequent appearances on the balcony.

An official request has been transmitted to Queen Wilhelmina for an audience.

POSTAL ABUSES.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Urges Remedial Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The report of the third assistant postmaster general shows total receipts from all sources of postal revenue during the year of $102,354,570: expenditures, $107,740,267. The report says that most of the abuses of the second class of mail matter have been eliminated or curtailed, but urges legislation on "book serials," premiums for subscriptions" and the "return of unsold matter to news agents."

It is also asked that Congress be urged to pass an act consolidating the third and fourth classes of mail matter. Recommendation is made that the sum of $10,000 be appropriated for the issuance free to the public of a pamphlet containing postal information for reference. The report comments upon the excessive number of articles registered free by the executive departments, and says this abuse will continue until Congress acts in the matter.

REBELS ACTIVE IN LUZON.

Americans Successful in a Number of Minor Engagements.

MANILA, Dec. 7.—More activity is shown in the operations in northern and southern Luzon. The reports from the former district come in more quickly and telegraphic interruptions are fewer.

General Funston, with Troop A of the Fourth cavalry and a score of scouts, last Thursday encountered 100 insurgents posted on the opposite bank of Nebico river. The Americans charged across the stream and the enemy retreated, firing from cover. They left four dead on the field. A native who was captured reported that Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth infantry, who has been active with the Filipinos, with a party of two cavalrymen, had been wounded.

Lieutenant Morrow, with 50 men from the Forty-seventh regiment, attacked and occupied Bulacan. While returning these troops encountered Colonel Victoris, occupying an entrenched position, with 30 rifles and 300 bolomen. Lieutenant Morrow's force charged and drove the enemy from their position, inflicting, it is believed heavy loss upon them. Preceding the fight, the expedition had captured Major Flores and several of his followers.

An engagement is reported to have occurred near San Roque, in which, according to natives, 50 rebels were killed. Several minor encounters and captures are also reported. The American casualties have been very slight.

The island of Bohol has recently been the scene of more activity on the part of the insurgents than formerly, and a company has been sent to re-inforce the battalion stationed there.

The members of the Philippine commission and several military officials went to Dagupan yesterday as guests of the railway management, their families also being invited. They will return Sunday.

UNABLE TO FIND IT.

Authorities at Hong Kong Discover No Filipino Junta.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—In response to Secretary Hay's representations, through United States Ambassador Choate, the foreign office has replied that the authorities at Hong Kong have been unable to discover a Filipino junta there.

SENT TO THE SENATE.

Promotions in the Commissary General's Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The President today sent the following nomination to the Senate;

Colonel John F. Whiten, assistant commissary general of subsistence, to be commissary general of subsistence, with rank of brigadier general; Frank B. McKenna, Forty-seventh infantry, U. S. V. (first lieutenant Fifteenth infantry, U. S. A.), to be inspector general of volunteers with rank of major.

MANLEY DOESN'T WANT IT.

Would Not Accept the Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Joseph H. Manley of Augusta, Me., member of the Republican national committee, will not accept the office of commissioner of internal revenue, to succeed the late Commissioner Wilson, even if the place is offered to him. Mr. Manley reached here last night, and today he will go to Washington to see the President.

"The place has not been offered to me," said Mr. Manley, in answer to questions, "and I could not take it if it were. I am a member of the Maine legislature and I am to be Speaker of the lower house. I told my friends last summer that I would be a candidate for the Speakership, and I am going to stand by that promise. There is no opposition to me. The state constitution of Maine prohibits any one from holding a state and federal office at the same time."

ALASKA'S NEEDS.

Governor Brady Would Bestow Citizenship on the Natives.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 7.—Gunboat Wheeling, Captain A. R. Condon, reached port yesterday from her summer cruise in Behring sea. She brought John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, from Sitka. Governor Brady, who is on his way to Washington, in discussing the needs of Alaska said:

"Alaska needs laws which will enable residents to acquire titles to their homes and lands. In order to do this, survey work must be extended. I advocate the bestowal of citizenship upon the natives. They are good people. The Esquimaux of Alaska have been unfairly treated. Dutch Harbor should be fortified. It is the strategical point of southern Alaska. I cannot urge too strongly the need of an Alaskan cable to some point on Puget sound."

FIGHTING AT BUENA VENTURA.

Colombian Government Not Able to Dislodge the Rebels.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 7.—Fighting is proceeding at Buena Ventura. The Colombian government has not succeeded in dislodging the rebels at that port, who still hold favorable positions.

British steamer Louisiana, from Colon today, reports that British gunboat Pheasant arrived at Panama recently and left that port without any important incident. The Pheasant was sent to investigate the seizure of British steamer Taboga by the Colombian authorities. It is believed the Taboga matter will be settled by the payment of an indemnity to the Pacific Navigation Company, her owners.

NOBODY NOTIFIED.

Not Necessary in the Case of the Annexation of the Transvaal.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—In the House of Commons today Viscount Cranborne, parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, replying to a question, said the government had not notified any foreign power of the annexation of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. An examination of precedents, he added, showed that a notification was not necessary, and foreign recognition of the annexation was not dependent on a formal notification.

NOT TO BE PERMANENT.

German Troops in China Will be Disbanded When Their Work is Done.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Before the budget committee today, the imperial chancellor, Count Von Buelow, asking for an indemnity for the despatch of the expedition to China as well as the expenses thereof, declared that the troops sent to China would certainly be disbanded as soon as the work there is accomplished, as no legal basis existed nor would one be created for their permanent embodiment.

A SOUTH PACIFIC FEDERATION.

New Zealand Planning to Unite the Island Groups.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Consul General Bray at Melbourne, Australia, has forwarded to the State Department information concerning the extension of the boundaries of New Zealand, the annexation of the Cook and Savage groups of islands in the Pacific and indicating the contemplated action of the New Zealand government in establishing self-government in the Fiji islands. When the latter has been effected the consul states than an effort will be made by New Zealand to annex the Fijis also. This move, however, he says, is being opposed by the other colonies, and especially by the citizens of Sydney, New South Wales, who fear that if the islands are annexed the tariffs would greatly retard the commerce now existing between the colonies and Fiji.

New Zealand's plan, it is stated, is to establish a federation which shall embrace herself, Fiji, Tonga and the Cook and Savage groups. The allotment of the principal islands in the Pacific is now practically complete, and a notable preponderance of British possessions appears. Germany, France, Holland and the United States are represented, but their territories reckoned together compare insignificantly with those of England.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Boston & Maine Freight Train in Collision with a Wild Engine.

SALISBURY, Mass., Dec. 7.—Early morning traffic on the Eastern division of the Boston & Maine railroad was interrupted by a rear-end collision which occurred at 6:15 o'clock, one mile west of this station. An extra freight train, bound from Boston to Portland, was run into by a "wild" engine. Charles Seavey of Portland, an Exeter brakeman, lost his life, and Alvin Forbes of Northampton, fireman on the wild engine, was seriously injured.

The caboose of the freight train was demolished, two freight cars were burned and 10 others smashed to pieces. Before the wreckage could be cleared from the west-bound track another freight train, running from Portland to Boston, crashed into it, ripping open a number of car doors, damaging the locomotive and causing the train to break apart. The west-bound freight did not leave the rails.

It is a custom of freight trains along this section of the road to stop on the heavy grade before reaching Salisbury station early in the morning, in order that the trainmen can receive their orders at the telegraph office and at the same time take advantage of the heavy down grade. Soon after 6 a. m. an extra freight, running from Boston to Portland, stopped on the down grade near a pronounced curve in the road about one mile from Salisbury. The locomotive was detached from the cars and the engineer proceeded to Salisbury for orders.

It is claimed that William Seavey, the rear brakeman, was ordered to go back and set the usual danger signal, but it is asserted that he neglected to take this precaution. The result was that a wild engine, bound from Boston to Portland, crashed into the rear of the train. The caboose was demolished and a dozen freight cars were reduced to kindling wood. The wreckage caught fire and Brakeman Seavey was burned to a crisp, the head and feet being practically burned off.

The wild engine was partially demolished. The engineer escaped, but Fireman Alvin Forbes was caught in the wreckage and badly hurt. He was removed to the Anna Jacques Hospital at Newburyport, where his condition is pronounced critical. Several of the freight cars, which were thrown from the track, contained flour, loose, and this was thoroughly mixed with the debris. As soon as train hands could summon assistance several pieces of the Newburyport fire apparatus were sent out, and at the end of an hour the flames had been extinguished.

Soon after the collision a freight bound from Portland to Boston, running on the west-bound track, crashed into the wreckage. The train was not thrown from the rails, but several of the car doors were damaged, together with the locomotive. The train broke apart, but was able to continue after a short delay. No one on board was injured. Six trains were held up at his station on account of the blockade, but at the end of three hours one track was cleared, enabling the road to resume traffic.

Brakeman Seavey was about 40 years of age and was a member of Portland Commandery, Knights Templar. A companion who was with him in the caboose escaped.

Wrecking trains from Portsmouth and Salem were at work all the forenoon.

Cables Between Shanghai and Foo Chow Interrupted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The cable companies today announce that the cables between Shanghai and Foo Chow are interrupted. The Chinese land lines between these points are also interrupted.

COMMERFORD,

TAILOR,

218 THAMES ST.

Egyptian Deities

—AND—

Nestor Cigarettes.

Waldorf-Astoria

Imported Cigars.

J. D. Richardson & Co.,

808 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

LOCAL STOCKS.

Investment Securities.

Allow Interest on All Deposits.

Private Wire Service.

E. L. Doucette & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers Issued and Movements of Vessels Reported.

[Special despatch to the News.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following orders were issued from the Navy Department today:

Ensign L. Shane, detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Wompatuck.

Commander A. V. Wadhams, detached from the Monongehela and ordered to the naval hospital at New York for treatment.

Commander W. H. Emory, ordered to the Monongahela immediately.

Lieutenant F. Boughter, detached from the Wabash.

Lieutenant C. K. Mallory, ordered to examination for retirement at the Washington navy yard.

The following changes have been made on the Asiatic station:

Lieutenant Commander J. N. Jordan, transferred from the Isle de Cuba to the Celtic.

Naval Cadet J. E. Lewis, from the Ardaneta to the Petrel.

Ensign C. T. Owens, from the Brooklyn to the Ardaneta.

Ensign W. L. Littlefield, from the Don Juan de Austria to the Manila.

Ensign John Halligan, Jr., from the Manila to the Don Juan de Austria.

Naval Cadet Z. H. Madison, from the Manila to the Monadnock.

Lieutenant W. R. Shoemaker, from the Albany to the Arayat.

Lieutenant H. G. Leopold, from the Yokohama hospital to the Cavite naval station to await the arrival of the Solace.

Lieutenant F. R. Payne, from the Arayat to the Cavite.

Lieutenant Commander A. Reynolds, from the Yosemite to the Cavite.

Lieutenant W. W. Gilmer, from the Yosemite to the Don Juan de Austria.

Lieutenant C. H. Matthews, from the Yosemite to the Culgoa.

First Lieutenant N. G. Burton, marine corps, from the Cavite station and ordered home.

Pharmacist John Cowan, detached from the Monadnock and ordered to the Culgoa for additional duty at the Cavite hospital.

The following movements of vessels were reported to the Navy Department today:

Torpedo boat Cushing, sailed from Bridgeport for New York.

Battleship Alabama, arrived at League Island.

Gunboat Annapolis, sailed from Norfolk for Hampton Roads.

Collier Leonidas, sailed from Pensacola for Lambert's Point.

Gunboat Sylph, sailed from Annapolis for Washington.

Supply ship Scindia will be known as the Ajax after January 1.

HASTINGS

STEAMERS ARRIVED

New York, Dec. 6, Deutschland, from Hamburg.

Cherbourg, Dec. 6, Pretoria, from New York.

New York, Dec. 7, Cevic, from Liverpool.

New York, Dec. 7, Germanic, from Liverpool.

Our Raglan

As it is constructed is perhaps the most distinguished looking and comfortable overgarment that a man can wear.

The Lines are graceful and artistic.

There is an agreeable roominess about this coat that makes the wearing of it a real comfort, and banishes the prejudice that some men have against long coats, because they interfere with rapid walking. You can walk as fast and as far as you like when you wear one of our Raglans.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES ST. 208

TO SEE THE CUP RACES.

Possibility that Either the Prince of Wales or Duke of York May Come.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—According to a London despatch to the Journal and Advertiser, either the Prince of Wales or the Duke of York will probably attend the America's cup races next August if political and social conditions at that time permit. There has been an intimation that if proper official representations be made the prince would be pleased to consider them favorably. If conditions prevent the prince from going the Duke of York, who will probably be on his way home from Australia, via Canada, may go to New York for the races.

Good Progress of the Czar.

LIVADIA, Dec. 7.—The following bulletin was issued by the Czar's physicians this morning:

"The Czar passed the last 24 hours very well. His temperature and pulse are normal and his condition is very satisfactory."

Bodies from Wrecked Schooner Mary A. Brown.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 7.—The body of Charles Green, one of the crew of Gloucester fishing schooner Mary A. Brown, which was wrecked off Hampton beach Wednesday morning, was found in the surf off Break Rocks' ledge by the Wallis Sands life saving crew this morning. Green was 60 years old, and leaves a large family in Gloucester. Another body could be seen in the surf at this point, and the life saving crew were endeavoring to recover it.

England's Monster Army Estimate.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The second supplementary estimate of £16,000,000 issued this morning makes the total army estimates for the year [illegible].

Powell's

Cough Syrup,

For Coughs and Colds.

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Geo. H. Vernon & Co.,

Importers and Manufacturers

—OF—

Fine Furniture.

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91 John St.

This Morning's News.

TO OFFSET CLAIMS.

China May Demand Indemnity for Punitive Expeditions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—China may offset the claims of the powers for indemnity by presenting claims for injuries to the persons and property of her subjects caused by punitive expeditions. This important information comes from a trustworthy source.

It may be suggested that China's demand for indemnity will receive little consideration from the powers. In the agreement to be presented to the Chinese envoys, the imperial government is required to recognize the principle of indemnity, leaving to future negotiations the determination of the amount due. At this time Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang will probably call attention to the great damage caused by the punitive expeditions, which it will be claimed were unnecessary, in view of China's action in protecting foreigners after the rescue of the legations in Pekin, and unauthorized by international law, since the powers expressly stated that they were not at war with the Chinese government.

If the right of Cuba to present the claims is recognized, she will be able to present a bill for damages which will largely offset that presented by the powers. The United States will not, however, be interested in claims growing out of the punitive expeditions, as American troops have not taken part in them.

There has been no word from Mr. Conger since the despatch to him of his instructions to sign the agreement. This agreement is not a peace treaty in any sense of the term. It is nothing but a statement of the terms upon which the powers will negotiate with China for a settlement. It will be laid before the Chinese officials rather as a matter of form, for there is not the least doubt entertained that they will be obliged to accept its provisions. Still they may require a week or two for its consideration, and then the way will be cleared for the initiation of fresh negotiations at Pekin between the ministers and the Chinese commissioners for a final settlement.

"Negotiations for the peace settlement have not yet been opened," says the Pekin correspondent of the London Post. "The French, German and Japanese ministers are awaiting instructions; the ministers are awaiting instructions Chang are awaiting a more satisfactory edict.

"The impression is growing among men of all nationalities that peace is impossible; that a resumption of the campaign in the spring is inevitable, and that partition will be the only solution."

ARMY BILL GOES THROUGH.

Passes the House with the Prohibition Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The House of Representatives today, after a protracted sitting, passed the army reorganization bill by a vote of 166 to 132. Three Democrats—Messrs. Hall of Pennsylvania and Underhill and Clayton of New York voted with the Republicans for the bill, and Mr. McCall, Republican, of Massachusetts, with the Democrats against. Otherwise it was a strict party vote.

The proposition to which some of the Democrats attempted to commit their side in caucus—an extension of the present temporary army until July 1, 1903—which was voted upon indirectly on a motion to recommit, commanded the votes of only about half the opposition and of two Republicans—Mr. McCall and Mr. Mann of Illinois. Many of the Democrats, however, voted against the motion because they were opposed not only to the reorganization but also to continuing the temporary army at its present strength.

Quite a number of amendments were placed upon the bill before it had passed. The keenest fight was made upon a substitute offered by Mr. Littlefield of Maine for the canteen section. The substitute absolutely prohibited the sale of intoxicants at military posts. Large delegations from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which is in session in this city, watched the fight from the galleries. When the prohibition amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority, Mr. Bartholdt attempted to secure a record vote in the House, but the peculiar parliamentary status shut him out.

CHAMBERLAIN DENOUNCED.

Made the Subject of Bitter Attacks in Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Fifteenth Parliament of the reign of Queen Victoria opened yesterday. Before the lights went out in the ancient chambers almost every leading politician had spoken. Such rare personal animosity and such bitter invective had scarcely ever before marked proceedings at Westminster.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, was the centre of the storm. The policy of the empire regarding South Africa and China, the action of the government in causing a dissolution of Parliament when it did, the conduct of the war against the Boers, and, in fact, all the questions vitally affecting the empire, were gravely discussed and explained; but, dominating all, was the opposition's hatred of the colonial secretary.

From Lord Rosebery's veiled allusions in the House of Lords, when he assumed what many took to be the practical leadership of the Liberal party, to the outspoken comment in the House of Commons, criticism of Mr. Chamberlain permeated almost every utterance from the Liberal benches.

For hours this target of satire and abuse sat listening intently, unmoved by taunts or cheers. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman shook his notes in Mr. Chamberlain's face, and declared that a man who published private letters for political purposes (referring to the Clark-Ellis correspondence) would be excluded from the society of all honorable men and ostracised for life, had he resorted to such action as a private individual.

Once Mr. Chamberlain interrupted and jumped to his feet. A thrill ran through the House. "It is not so," he declared, and proceeded to deny the allegation that he had said that any seat lost to the government during the recent election was a seat sold to the Boers.

It was nearly 11 before he arose to reply to the avalanche of attack launched against him. How great a strain he had undergone was evident in the scarcely suppressed excitement of tone on the part of one rarely known to show feeling in the House.

He denied that he had ever accused Mr. Ellis of being a traitor. He denied also that he had decried any accusations against his own personal integrity. He declared that the special purpose of the meeting of Parliament had been forgotten in an attack upon himself. Irritated beyond control by frequent interruptions and disturbances, he called one of the Liberals, amid the excitement, a "cad."

The Speaker called him to order, and Mr. Chamberlain withdrew the epithet, apologizing for its use. After defending the publication of the Ellis correspondence, he was cut off by the midnight adjournment.

Another feature of the opening session was Mr. Balfour's announcement that no member of the cabinet had ever said that he had even dreamed the Boer republics would remain permanently under the crown colony form of government.

"That restricted phase of liberty," declared Mr. Balfour, "will only be necessary as a temporary expedient."

After expressing in earnest tones the hearty desire of the government to cooperate with the opposition in doing anything to bring about a cessation of hostilities, Mr. Balfour said he realized deeply the terrible danger of embittering the Dutch in South Africa.

While Mr. Balfour was in the middle of a solemn declaration that the government would endeavor to temper necessity with mercy in dealing with a brave enemy, a Liberal called out: "It would be better for the Boers to be dead than the English."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's arraignment of the government was long and satirical. He declared that the Liberals were perfectly agreed that the Boer republics should be annexed to Great Britain, but said they wanted to know definitely what the government proposed to do in the future before voting money.

All requests for information elicited from Mr. Balfour nothing more than generalizations, Sir Henry contended, and therefore the opposition would oppose the progress of the vote in supply.

At a late hour, the government laid on the table of the House of Commons the supplementary war estimate. The almost secrecy is maintained regarding it, but report says that it asks for £13,000,000 for South Africa and £3,000,000 for China.

Sir Charles Dilke, it is said, will propose an amendment throwing a part of the cost of the South African war on the Netherlands railway and the underground mining rights of the late Transvaal government.

CAUGHT A CONVOY.

Half of It Burned Before the Boers Were Driven Off.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The war office has received a despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Bloemfontein, December 6, announcing that General Delarey, with 500 Boers, attacked a convoy, proceeding from Pretoria to Rustenburg, at Buffelspoort, December 3, burned half the convoy, killed 15 men and wounded 23, including Lieutenant Baker. The Boers also suffered considerable loss. Assistance was sent from Rustenberg and Commando Nek, and the Boers were driven off.

The advices also say that General Dewet crossed the Caledon, December 5, at Karepont drift, making for Odendale, General Knox was following him. The drift was held by a detachment of the guards, and the river was flooded.

Last night a British patrol came into contact with Dewet's outposts close to the place where his main force was laagered. They took one prisoner, who stated that Dewet was suffering from continual trekking and had abandoned a Krupp gun near the south bank of the Orange river. The prisoner also asserted that all the British prisoners captured at Dewetsdorp had been liberated, with the exception of the officers.

THE AFRIKANDER CONGRESS.

Demands the Close of the War and the Right to Self-Government.

WORCESTER, Cape Colony, Dec. 6.—About 6,000 Dutchmen assembled in the open air at the Gum Tree plantation on the edge of the town to take part in the Afrikander congress. Horsemen from a radius of 60 miles had been riding in all night. Mr. S. C. Cronwright-Schreiner made a speech in which he attacked Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner and governor of Cape Colony, saying there would be no peace while he was governor.

Mr. J. W. Sauer, the former commissioner of public works, is expected to speak and guide the conclusions of the congress, among which will be to select a large deputation to visit Sir Alfred Milner and urge him to advise a cessation of hostilities.

More troops have arrived here. Some 1,500 Canadians and Australians are camped around the town and 10 guns are in position.

After a number of violent speeches—the speakers, however, repudiating all idea of rebellion and keeping within stricter limits than had been anticipated—three resolutions were carried by acclamation and a delegation was appointed to submit them to Sir Alfred Milner.

The first resolution demands the termination of the war, with its untold misery, protests against the devastation of the country and the burning of farms, which "will leave a lasting heritage of bitterness," and declares that the independence of the republics will alone insure peace in South Africa.

The second urges the right of the colony to manage its own affairs, and censures the policy of Sir Alfred Milner. The third pledges the congress to "labor in a constitutional way" to attain the ends defined in the two preceding resolutions, and directs that they be sent to Sir Alfred Milner for submission to the imperial government.

The congress, which, it is claimed, represented 120,000 Afrikanders, has been closed. A number of the members left town immediately.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Rev. C. S. Dayhoff will preach at the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday morning on "Nehemiah's Call to the Jews." There will be no service at the church in the evening, as Rev. Mr. Dayhoff will preach at the union service held in the Friends' meeting house, his subject to be "Things Necessary for a Revival."

Horse racing was again the order of the day Thursday at the same place as last week. Mr. William R. Mayer of Middletown had the fastest horse, and Mr. John Silvia, better known as Johnnie Crepo, came in second. A collision between the teams of Mr. Arthur G. Chase and a Tiverton man resulted in the taking off of one of the wheels of the latter's buggy.

Mr. George Burnside Anthony is out of town.

Mrs. Edwin J. Lord and her daughter of New York have arrived for a visit to the parents of Mrs. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mason Chase.

The new house which Mrs. Slater is to build on land purchased of her brother-in-law, Mr. George R. Hicks of Bristol Ferry, has been begun, the frame being raised.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Emily H. Sellew, younger daughter of Mr. Clinton D. Sellew of Providence, to Mr. Milton Carpenter of East Hampton, Conn.

The Ladies' Society at the guild house was well attended Thursday afternoon and evening. About 35 were served with an excellent supper, the committee for which consisted of Mrs. J. Sturgis Pearce, Mrs. John L. Borden and Mrs. Joseph W. Green. At the business meeting the committees for Christmas decorations, soliciting and other matters were appointed.

Mr. Chester Greene and a friend from Providence were in town this week.

Miss Sarah J. Eddy has spent a couple of days in Boston this week.

Mr. James H. Dennis and Miss Jane Dennis have returned from Rochester and intend to spend the rest of the winter at "Willow Brook."

Miss Grace Hicks of Bristol Ferry has been guest of her aunt, Miss Sophia Greene.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The members of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church are planning a number of novelties for their bazaar next week at the town hall. As it will be their last in the nineteenth century they propose to make an unusually interesting one, and will introduce several new features, including a rummage sale, for which the attics of the Middletown farm-houses are expected to furnish a great variety of old-time articles. There will also be an opportunity for those who wish to learn something of the future by the occult science of palmistry, a postoffice to furnish letters to those who do not get enough, or what they wish, by the regular mails, and tables with things to eat such as the good farmers' wives and daughters only can provide, besides such mild and harmless drinks as coffee and tea. The bazaar will be opened during the afternoon and evening so that every one may have an opportunity to attend.

Rev. Arthur Rogers will preach and administer the Holy Communion at the 10:30 service at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel Sunday.

At the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday services will be held as follows: Sunday school at 10:30 a. m., preaching service at 2 p. m., praise service and short sermon at 7:30 p. m. In the afternoon the pastor, Rev. A. W. Kingsley, will preach on "He that Doeth Righteousness is Righteous." The Epworth League and church prayer meeting will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THE LAST BUFFALO AND THE GOVERNMENT.

[New York Sun.]

A copy of our esteemed contemporary, Sioux Stock Journal of Fort Pierre, S. D., informs us in detail about the herd of buffalo which must be sold as a portion of the Dupree estate. There are 10 head in the herd, so no one can doubt the truth of the statement that it is the "largest in the world." The nucleus of the herd was captured near Slim Buttes, in 1882. The great animal that once, in its millions, was one of the glories of the American continent, indeed it was numbered by the million only a generation ago, is now reduced to a few droves that could be inclosed in a civilized barnyard.

Scarcely any sacrifice would be too great to preserve this remnant of the American buffalo, in the hope that the utter extinction of the race might be prevented. Mr. D. F. Carlin, the agent in whose hands the herd is placed, thinks that if these buffalo were kept for breeding, the "robes and meat sold upon the ordinary markets would make a good income on the investment." Possibly there may be some wealthy citizens with a taste for natural history who would undertake breeding from these buffalo, even at a risk of getting less than the standard rate of interest. But it would be preferable to have them pass into the hands of an owner that never idles and never splits his property among his heirs.

Mr. Carlin's suggestion that the "general government take steps to secure the herd and place it in the Yellowstone Park" is the plan that should finally be adopted in the interest of the American people at large.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.

One Hen One Day One Mill

It costs a mill a day—one cent every ten days—to make a hen a lively layer when eggs are high, with SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. Cultivate the profit. It helps young pullets to laying maturity; makes the plumage glossy, makes combs bright red.

Sheridan's CONDITION Powder

fed to fowls once daily, in a hot mash, will make all their feed doubly effective and make the flock doubly profitable. If you can't buy it we send one pack, 25 cts.; five, $1. A two-pound can, $1.20. Sample poultry paper free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, AND A REMINDER.

No: We don't give away thoroughbred Persian kittens.

No: We do not sell coon cats.

We remind clients that thoroughbred kittens are not born three months old on the 24th of December. That we are therefore now booking orders for Christmas kittens. The first are the best.

Oasis Cattery, 27 Rhode Island Avenue

Awnings.

All the new style goods, Thoroughly made In the best manner.

GEO. NASON, 28 MILL STREET. Telephone 148-4.

CLOTHING.

How are you fixed for evening dress? Why not send your old claw hammer to the rummage sale and order something up-to-date of OTTO, 244 Thames Street.

Woolens for Ladies

Langley & Son, 174 THAMES STREET.

Speaking of Dress,

Would not a Nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?

Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.

J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St

Man is Fortunate

In that the cut of his garments is not subject to as many changes as that of his wife or sweetheart. Nevertheless to avoid monotony there are slight differences from year to year, which the well dressed appreciate. To see the novelties for this fall and winter you have but to call on

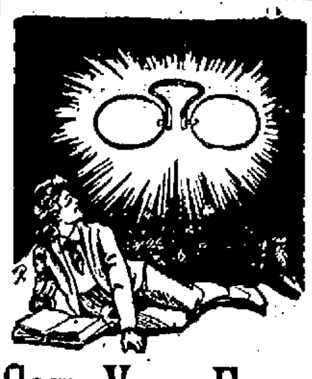
NEIL McLENNAN, TAILOR AND OUTFITTER. 208 Thames St., U. S. Hotel Building.

Reduction in Price of 1900 Models.

Columbia Chainless, $60.
Columbia Chain, $40.
Hartford Chain, $30.

G. G. & A. H. POPPLE, BELLEVUE AVENUE.

OPTICIANS.



Save Your Eyes.

The timely use of glasses has saved the sight of many eyes. The student or business man and those who work at close work often ignore the pains which tell of the need of glasses. I can tell you in five minutes whether you need glasses or not and my careful examination does enable me to fit your eyes perfectly.

L. N. VAUGHAN, 88 Broadway.

THE EYE.

The eye is a photographer's camera in miniature. It has a lense, a focusing apparatus and a sensitive screen. If it is in perfect adjustment it gets a perfect picture. Vision is clear and distinct. If it is out of adjustment everything is blurred. It is necessary to make a constant effort in order to see at all. The strain upon the focusing power is too great. Pain in the eyes, impaired vision and headaches are the results. It is our business to put these eyes in adjustment and bring them to a perfect focus. We have all the appliances necessary for doing this work accurately.

EXAMINATIONS FREE.

H. A. HEATH & CO., Jewelers and Opticians. 162 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I. ESTABLISHED 1850

Newport Steam Laundry

And Carpet Beating Works,

J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 200 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 68 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK AND SEE IF YOUR PATH DOESN'T NEED SOME OF

Peckham Bros.' Blue Stone Path Gravel.

Or crushed stone to fill up the washout places from the winter. Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I. Newport P. O. address Box 153.

DRUGGISTS.

Colgate's, Ricksecker's, Spiehler's, Wright's, Lubin's and Atkinson's Perfumes.

Metcalf's, Lundborg's, Colgate's and Wright Sachets.

All Standard Toilet Waters.

—AT—

WOOD'S PHARMACY, 106 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

Wright's Tolu, Tar and Wild Cherry,

A SURE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

James T. Wright, Pharmacist, 22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

USE

DOWNING'S RUM AND QUININE,

For the Hair.

An elegant toilet preparation for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair—rendering it soft and glossy, curing all diseases of the scalp, free from all irritating matter; it softens the hair when hard or dry; acting upon the roots, keeps the scalp in a healthy condition.

Downing Bros., Pharmacists, 43 & 44 BROADWAY.

WM. H. COTTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

126 THAMES STREET.

TRUNKS.

Henry Biesel & Son,

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Makers. Horse and Stable Supplies.

REPAIRING.

256 & 258 Thames Street. TELEPHONE

NEWPORT DRY GOODS CO.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!

We are now prepared to cater to the wants of holiday shoppers. The additional room given us by the completion of our kitchen department enables us to make the finest showing of Holiday Goods to be found in this city. The remarkably low prices make our Holiday display doubly attractive.

Holiday Handkerchiefs.

Boys' and Misses' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 3 for 5c.

Boys' and Misses' Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, colored borders, 4c. each.

Ladies' ¼ and ½-inch H. S. Handkerchiefs, fine lawn, 5c. each.

Ladies' Initial H. S. Handkerchiefs. 5c. each.

Ladies' Lace and Embroidered Bordered Handkerchiefs, 15c. quality, 10c.

Ladies' Scalloped Bordered Handkerchiefs, richly embroidered, sheer India linen, 17c.

Ladies' Lace and Scalloped Bordered Handkerchiefs, all linen, worth 37½c., for 25c.

Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs, pure linen, very fine, 25c.

Ladies' All-Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, extra large size, best quality of silk, 25c.

Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 1½-inch H. S., plain or initial, extra value, 50c.

Ladies' Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs, rare values, 12½c. to 37½c.

Children's Handkerchiefs, in fancy boxes, (3 in a box), 15c. a box.

Gloves for Christmas.

The famous Marie Glove, in slates, tans and white, 75c. a pair.

The Maude Glove, black, slate, tan and white, $1 a pair.

Mocha Gloves, grey, tan and black, $1.

Allyse Glove, warranted; black, slate and mode, $1.25 a pair.

Ladies' Fleece-Lined Gloves, 15c. to 25c.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, assorted colors, 25c. a pair.

Misses' and Ladies' Silk Mittens, 50c. to $1.25.

Boys' Gloves, good values, for 25c.

Children's Mittens, 10c. a pair.

Gents' Castor Gloves, fleece-lined, $1.

Boys' Castor Gloves, fleece-lined, 50c.

Gents' Worsted Gloves, 50c.

Boys' Worsted Gloves, 25c.

Extra Heavy Skin Gloves, fleece-lined, 35c.

Ribbon Department.

Plain Taffeta Ribbons, all colors, 3-inch wide, worth 25c. for 11c.; 3½ inch wide, worth 30c., for 15c.

Pin Cushions, all colors and sizes, 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c. and 29c.

Sofa Pillows, good assortment.

Head Rests, large variety, 19c., 25c. and 50c.

Ladies' Garters, silk and satin, elegant line, 25c. to 50c. a pair.

Bureau Scarfs and sets, 50c. to $1.49.

Bureau Scarfs, fine mull, 65c.

Gents' Furnishing Department.

Gents' Neckwear—Dress Bows, Four-in Hands, String Ties, etc., from 5c. to 50c.

Mens' Suspenders, all kinds, 10c. to 50c.

Men's Dress Shirts, white and colored, 50c., 75c. and $1 each.

UMBRELLAS. Special Sale on Dresden-handled umbrellas, gilt trimmed, $1.50 for 98c. A bargain.

Perfumery and Silverwear.

Fancy Baskets and Hampers, with bottles of best perfumery, 10c. to 50c.

Best Perfume in attractive bottles, from 5c. to $1.00.

Ansonia Clocks, nickel alarm clock, 75c.

Dresden Clocks, $1.50.

Ebony Mounted Clocks, very artistic, $2.25 to $1.75.

Gold Plaited Clocks, variety of designs, $2. to $10.

A nice assortment of traveling clocks from $1.80 up.

Candelabras, 5 lights, heavy silver plate, only $5.49.

Silver-mounted Comb and Brush, in sets, 50c. to $5.

Manicure Sets, 50c. to $3.50.

Extra-Heavy Sterling Silver Desk Sets, $1.50 to $10.

Pictures and picture frames, large assortment.

Large line of fine Lamps, from 25c. to $10.

10-Piece Toilet Sets, for $2.25.

Richly Decorated Toilet Sets from $3.25 to $11.25.

Pitcher and Wash Basin for 98c.

112-Piece Blue and Gold Trimmed Dinner Set (last set), $15.

112-Piece Dinner Set, a marvel, for $10. Also lower prices.

44-Piece Tea Sets, good value, $5.

Bon-Bon Dishes, Sugar Sets, etc., etc.

Venetian Enameled Ware, very pretty. Suitable for Xmas gifts.

Everything in Kitchen Ware, to make a good substantial Xmas present.

Great variety of Work Baskets, just the thing to make a good common-sense gift. 10c. to $15.

Furniture Department.

Baby Chairs and Rockers, 21c. to $1.50.

Children's Upholstered Morris Chairs for $1.

Gold-Leaf Chairs from $3 to $10.

Chairs of every description, suitable for Xmas presents.

Sideboards, strong line, $10.25 to $32.50.

Dining-Room Tables, $5.50 to $25.

Splendid line of Writing Desks, $3.50 to $150.

Elegant line of Mirrors, oval, oblong and square, 25c. to $15.

Music Cabinets and Racks from 50c. to $10.

Great variety of Couches, from $3.98 to $21.

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts, $5.50 to $20.

Carriage Robes, $3 to $6.

Valuable line of good wearing Rugs.

Trunks, all sizes, good qualities, $2.50 to $20.

Suit Cases, large selection, $1.25 to $10.

White Goods Department.

Fine Towels, 5c. to 50c.

French Tray Cloths, 25c. to 75c.

Table Linen, 25c., to $1.00 yard.

Wash-Stand Covers, 20c.

Turkey Red Stand Covers, 1 yard square to 2½ yards square.

Down Pillows, 35c to 89c.

Comforters, 75c. to $2.60.

Fringe Linen Table Covers, 2½ yards long, for $1.

Portieres, extra value, $3.75.

All-Wool Blankets, $5.

Toys! Toys!! Toys!!!

Self-Propelling Automobiles, Steam Engines.

Electric Cars, 98c.

Hot-Air Engines, 98c.

Wheelbarrows, 20c. to 45c.

Express Wagons, 10c. to $1.

Doll Go-Carts, 20c. to $3.

Doll Trunks, 25c. to 20c.

Dolls China Dishes, 10c. to $1 a set.

Sleds, 40c. to 75c.

Trucks, 20c.

Complete line of Dolls, dressed and undressed.

Children's Xmas Books, 5c. to 10c.

Standard Works, well bound, 10c. to 25c. a volume.

Sets, by celebrated authors, 69c. set.

Xmas Cards, good variety, 5c.

Writing Paper, 5c. to 25c. a box.

A never to be forgotten Xmas Gift, our celebrated Sewing machines, value $55; our price $10.

New Idea Fashions. All One Price, 10c.

166 and 168 Thames Street.

THE TRADES.

Morgan Brothers,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

ALL KINDS OF MASON WORK, BRICK-LAYING, PLASTERING, ETC., AT SHORT NOTICE AND LOWEST PRICES.

6 Dean avenue.

C. A. HILCKEN, Bookbinder.

ALL KINDS OF BINDINGS DONE PROMPTLY AT REASONABLE PRICES.

178 Thames Street, Corner Mary

F. A. ALLAN, JR., Contractor and Builder.

Residence and Shop, 15 Gibbs Ave. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

MICHAEL KIRBY,

Contractor and Builder,

Corner Homer and Garfield Streets.

ALL WORK DONE IS FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS.

GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

M. A. McCORMICK,

Carpenter & Builder.

ESTIMATES GIVEN AND JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Office and Residence, 300 Spring St. Telephone.

Smith Bosworth & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.

WEST BROADWAY.

LINCOLN HAMMETT & CO.

32 MILL STREET.

General House Fitters

Plumbing and Electric Work

Yacht Plumbing a Specialty.

Monuments.

J. B. COTTRELL,

Warner St., Opp. Island Cemetery.

U. C. NASON,

Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Furnace Work. Tin Roofing and General Jobbing promptly attended to.

12 WEST BROADWAY.

TAYLOR & HOWARD

House Painters and Decorators,

14 WEAVER AVENUE.

P. J. MURPHY, Practical Plumber,

OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS

161 & 165 SPRING ST.

PAINT.

When you need painting done give me a trial, and you will not regret it. New samples just received.

Wall Paper—New samples just received.

Armsted Hurley, Cross and Bridge Streets.

GODDARD & BARLOW,

PRACTICAL

Tinsmiths and Metal Workers.

Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and general jobbing.

REAR 199 THAMES STREET.

W. H. COFFIN,

Carpenter and Builder,

Langley's Wharf, Opp. Postoffice.

RESIDENCE 28 BROADWAY.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS KITCHEN,

Livery and Boarding Stable

35 FRIENDSHIP STREET.

Telephone 47.

Hayward's Stables

Tew's Ct. Office Cor. Downing St. and Bellevue Ave.

CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS TO LET BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

COACHMEN IN LIVERY.

A. H. WASHBURN'S

Private Boarding Stables,

12 & 14 DeBlois Street. Telephone 243-3.

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS,

64 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

Contractors for present sidewalks of the city of Newport.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives.

Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars.

Branch Office, 7 Oak St., Newport. WM. SHEPLEY, Agent.

STREET DANCING TYPES.

Methods of Children on the East Side in New York City.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

There was a time in New York when every night a number of little children were kept in various precinct police stations waiting to be called for. They had followed the monkey of the organist. Now no self-respecting grinder of a barrel organ would dream of allowing a monkey to dance upon the top of his musical instrument. He and his comrade have been promoted. They are the street orchestra for the dancing of the street children. For the street is the playground of nine tenths of the children of the city, and here they may be said to live the greater part of the time when they are not asleep or at school or eating their meals. The boys coast or play tag or tip cat, and the girls dance whenever the street orchestra makes its appearance. And here it may be necessary to enter a protest against the misrepresentations of a Puck artist who has drawn the dancers as leering at the big boys, bending their bodies forward and holding up their skirts with dainty coquettishness. They do nothing of the kind, and what is more, the big boys never honor the dancers with a glance. Occasionally little boys of six or seven who are fond of their little sisters stand around and watch their performances with rapt admiration. But as for a big boy, if he were to betray any such weakness, he would lose his standing in his class in the street, and would be known as a softy and a duffer. The girls dance wholly and solely for their own pleasure, some well, some ill, and all with enjoyment. It is as natural for a girl, big or little, to dance as for a bird to fly, or a colt to gambol in a pasture or a kitten to chase its tail.

It is a fact that many grown persons, both ladies and gentlemen, watch the dancers, which they are forced to notice, because these young persons, confident in the connivance of the stalwart policemen, who are exceedingly kind to children, take possession of the entire sidewalk. The passers may thread their way through the moving maze of rhythmic bodies if they choose, or they can sheer off into the street as many prefer to do. The operator of the instrument is installed close to the curb, and his partner with bared head offers his hat to the gaze of people at the windows, and to such passers by as seem to have souls attuned to music and the dance, and a stray cent or two in their pockets.

The interest of the grown-up watchers is never in the dancers but in the dance, which is an exotic, unknown to Anglo-Saxon ballrooms, or in fact to any others. If analyzed, it is seen to be a terpsichorean olio, a fusion of various dances. But the more salient features are undoubtedly taken from the Polish dances, notably from the krakoviah, the popular dance of the Galician mountaineers, and the mazurka. But these are combined with other features that belong to old-fashioned country dances. Even the steps that belong properly to the krakoviah are mixed up with the polka step and others from the hornpipe. The voluptuous grace which the Puck artist delineated is all moonshine, for none of them are voluptuous and not many are graceful. The fact is that unless two little girls are accustomed to dance together it is impossible that they should be graceful. The dancers are in pairs in a column, and if the Italian organ is provided with good tunes and the sidewalk is broad enough there are often three columns of dancing girls all enjoying themselves to their hearts' content. Their enjoyment is so obvious and so thorough that sympathetic people will always turn into the street, rather than disturb them.

There are at least two organs in the downtown region of the East side that play czardas, the genuine music of the krakoviah, about which Elizabeth Pennell has written so much. She is, however, under the delusion that czarda is gypsy, whereas it is entirely Slavonic. Gypsy music is often exquisite, but it is never specially Gypsy, belonging always to some other nationality. In Scotland it is Scottish, in Hungary it is Slavonic, and in Spain Gypsy music is Moorish. Market street, near East Broadway, is a favorite haunt for the organs that have czardas, and here the looker-on may often see the krakoviah danced as it would be by the peasants of the villages around Cracow. If the larger of two little girls is Polish, she will not play the man, but will be the girl, because in one part the dances are not face to face, but side by side, and the male dancer puts his arm round the girl's waist, or round her neck, with the hand resting on her left shoulder. This slight support enables the girl to do some extraordinary steps, for in all these primitive dances, such as the krakoviah, the Irish jig and the English hornpipe, and also in remote times the French can-can, the great feature is in the steps. If any historian went seriously into the matter he might find out that all the named dances, and the polka as well, had one common origin. This would seem to be Aryan, to use a word which everybody comprehends.

Among the Semites the men danced by themselves and the women also. But in Market street, near East Broadway, the krakoviah is danced by two girls. The good dancers will not mix themselves up with the tohu-bohu of the columns on the sidewalk, but prefer to cross over and dance on the opposite sidewalk, and on these occasions they are the observed of all observers. Men who are fond of ballet dancing often watch them and are well aware that what the ballet-masters, in their wonderful jargon, call Arabesque and attitude are constantly repeated. If the jig is the merriest of vis-a-vis dances, and the hornpipe the most picturesque, the krakoviah can claim to be the most graceful and the most scientific.

The hoi polloi of the dancers, because they do not realize this, dance it most ungracefully, bending their knees outward and pointing their toes upward and showing the calf of the leg. All these are heinous crimes, for the knee should be exactly straight and the toe pointed downward and the calf invisible. Many of the American girls do realize it, and waltz to the czarda, making no attempt to dance exactly to the measure. In many localities where there are no Polish little girls there seems to be a supposition that the dance is grotesque, and they dance it grotesquely, but picturesquely. It may be that a good social round dance, something between a polka and a waltz, will finally be evolved out of this street dancing, which at present is so chaotic.

BUCHANAN, Mich., May 22.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

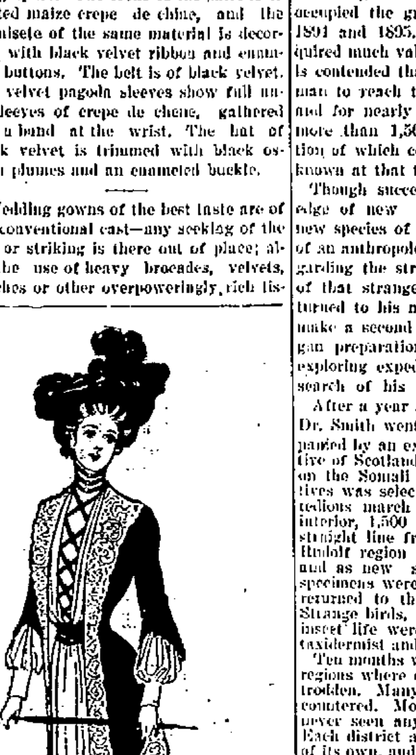
Gentlemen:—My mamma has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your GRAIN-O, the drink that takes the place of coffee, she finds it much better for herself and for us children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use a package every week. I am ten years old. Yours respectfully,

FANNIE WILLIAMS.

GOWN OF BLACK VELVET.

The cut shows a gown suitable for the bride's mother. It is a redingote of black velvet, with collar and stole revers of ecru guipure which is carried up again toward the back, where it disappears under the box-plait of the train. The sides of the back are mounted in plaits under the guipure. The front of the skirt is of plaited maize crepe de chine, and the chemisete of the same material is decorated with black velvet ribbon and enameled buttons. The belt is of black velvet. The velvet pagoda sleeves show full undersleeves of crepe de chene, gathered into a band at the wrist. The hat of black velvet is trimmed with black ostrich plumes and an enameled buckle.

Wedding gowns of the best taste are of the conventional cast—any seeking of the odd or striking is there out of place; also, the use of heavy brocades, velvets, broches or other overpoweringly rich tissue is not desirable. Plain satin, pure white, blue white or cream white, according to the complexion of the bride, is most approved and is made in a style as simple and dignified as possible. Crepe de chine is also a suitable material for a wedding gown and is softer in effect than satin. Mousseline de soie is the usual decoration, unless there is a supply of old lace to fall back upon. If lace is employed at all, it should be of the richest and may be arranged as best suits its width, pattern and form. Orange flowers, of course, compose the floral decorations, alone or mingled with white roses and myrtle. The princess style of gown is preferred, and one of the latest developments of this is a sort of long redingote forming a train and opening in front over a skirt covered with ruffles of mousseline de soie.



CEREMONIOUS COSTUME.

MENU FOR SATURDAY.

Despise not any man, and do not spurn anything, for there is no man that has not his hour, nor is there anything that has not its place.—[Rabbi Ben Azai.

Breakfast.

Grape Nuts and Whipped Cream.
Liver Hashed on Toast.
Lyonnaise Potatoes. Sliced Tomatoes.
Indian Meal Pancakes with Sirup.
Coffee.

Luncheon.

Curried Chicken with Rice.
Baked Onions. Hot Rolls.
Soft Custard.
Black Tea.

Dinner.

Mullagatawny Soup.
Shad au Fines Herbes.
Potato Balls. Baked Squash.
Oyster and Celery Salad.
Coffee Jelly with Whipped Cream.
Cheese, Toasted. Crackers.
Cafe Noir.

Curried Chicken. The chicken should first be simmered and seasoned as for a fricassee. When cold, rub the pieces with curry powder. Cut up a large, sour apple and slice an onion with it; fry them in butter until soft, but not browned; add the meat and turn it a few times in the butter; then add half a pint of thickened chicken broth which has been previously well seasoned; also a teaspoonful of chutney. Make a mound of boiled rice in the centre of a large platter and put the curried chicken around it.

MENU FOR SUNDAY.

Every wise woman buildeth her house, but the foolish plucketh it down with her hands.—Bible.

Breakfast.

Sliced Bananas and Oranges.
Boiled Barley.
Deviled Eggs. Creamed Potatoes.
Stale Bread Griddlecakes.
Egg Rolls. Coffee.

Dinner.

Blue Points on the Half Shell.
Cream of Corn Soup.
Roast Tame Duck, Apple Sauce.
Potatoes Parisienne. Celery.
Artichokes with White Sauce
Cranberry Pie. Bisque Ice Cream.
Black Coffee.

Supper.

Oyster Stew.
Cold Duck. Celery Salad.
Tea Biscuit. Cocoa Shells.

THE BLOCK ISLAND HARBOR APPROPRIATION.

In accordance with a petition received from the residents of Block Island, whose interests are being advocated by Mr. F. M. Barrough, now in Washington, Representative Bull has amended the proposition for harbor improvements in Rhode Island recently submitted to the river and harbor committee of the House. Mr. Bull asks that in case the committee agrees to appropriate $60,000, as requested, for work on the harbor of refuge at Block Island, a provision be inserted in the bill giving the Secretary of War discretion to use as much of that sum as may be necessary to dredge the inner basin to a depth of 15 feet at mean low water and to rebuild the inclosing walls. It is also requested that authority be given to the Secretary of War to contract for the maintenance of the channel at the entrance to the inner harbor at an annual cost of $2,500 dollars until the main breakwater shall have been made sand tight.

FROM THE WILDS OF AFRICA.

Dr. A. Donaldson Smith Returns to This Country with Valuable Trophies.

Back from the wilds of Africa, with valuable trophies and scientific data, Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, a Philadelphia explorer, is enjoying a well earned rest, at his home in that city. Dr. Smith, about two years and a half ago, left for his second expedition to explore the interior regions of Africa. His first trip occupied the greater part of the years 1894 and 1895. At that time he acquired much valuable information, and it is contended that he was the first white man to reach the Lake Rudolf district, and for nearly 18 months he marched more than 1,500 miles through a section of which comparatively little was known at that time.

Though successful in gaining knowledge of new geographical conditions, new species of animal life, information of an anthropological nature and data regarding the strange people in the wilds of that strange country, Dr. Smith returned to his native land determined to make a second expedition. He then began preparations for a more elaborate exploring expedition on the lines of research of his first trip.

After a year and a half of preparation Dr. Smith went direct to Africa, accompanied by an excellent taxidermist, a native of Scotland. Landing near Berbera, on the Somali coast, a corps of 50 natives was selected. Then began a slow, tedious march of 3,000 miles into the interior, 1,500 miles of which was in a straight line from Berbera. The Lake Rudolf region was carefully traversed, and as new species were discovered specimens were carefully prepared to be returned to the lands of civilization. Strange birds, animals and specimens of insect life were given to the Scotch taxidermist and mounted.

Ten months were spent passing through regions where civilized man had never trodden. Many strange tribes were encountered. Most of the natives had never seen any white persons before. Each district apparently had a language of its own, and owing to the innumerable variety of dialects, conversation with the natives was exceedingly difficult.

Speaking of his trip through the interior, Dr. Smith says: "I find many strange classes among the natives of Africa. Many tribes seem to have been scattered away from their native section. This was particularly so in the case of the Sudanese. By reason of wars and other circumstances many of them have wandered inland, and some of them were found isolated in new districts, cut off from the main bodies of their own people.

Referring to sections where European explorations had been made, Dr. Smith said he found many boundary lines far from being perfected.

"Many of the boundaries between British and other sections are not yet settled, and much remains to be accomplished in this respect," he said.

"Generally speaking with what type of African did you encounter?" was asked.

"I found the tribes, except those bordering the sections along the Nile, a high type of the African," replied Dr. Smith. "Along the Nile they are certainly cannibalistic. The tribes are apparently not much given to mingling together, for some of them are unable to speak the dialect used in other tribes near them.

"In my travels I gained considerable information of a valuable character relative to plant and animal life. I discovered five new varieties of mammalia of the antelope genus. They differ very materially from the other African antelope particularly in their markings and their horns. Specimens of these I have brought back for mounting.

"In spite of the fallacy existing in the minds of people in this country that the women of Africa are but mere slaves, we found them rather superior to their male companions in many ways. We were compelled to do most of our trading with them, and we lost much valuable time in collecting and trading with the native women, as they would sit around for hours and decline to trade simply to get a bead or two more.

"I think the women in Africa seem to hold their own just as well as those of our civilized countries. Where we had the men to deal with we found them less shrewd than members of the opposite sex. The men seemed to realize the superiority of the feminine mind, and left the business transactions to them."

While in Africa, Dr. Smith met with numerous adventures. Just before he left the African shores he contracted fevers incident to the climate there, and was considerably weakened in health. This, with the fatigue incident to his long travels through forests and swampy districts, seriously interfered with his health.

Upon his return to Europe he spent several months in resting in Switzerland. After leaving Switzerland Dr. Smith went to London, and a few weeks ago delivered a lecture before the Royal Geographical Society. He will lecture on the result of his researches in Africa January 2 next before the Philadelphia Geographical Society.

Dr. Smith's collection of specimens will be distributed, some of which will be sent to the British Museum, but he will have the best and choicest prepared for presentation to the Academy of Natural Sciences.

PERSONALS.

....Bishop Peterkin of West Virginia has been selected to oversee the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Porto Rico, and will make an official tour of that island next January.

....Ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland have declined to attend the celebration of the centenary of the establishment of the government in Washington. Each had a previous engagement.

....President McKinley wrote his recent message to Congress with his own hand, a Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record says. As usual he had memoranda furnished from the several executive departments. He did not, however, clap the manuscript into his message, as most of his predecessors have done, with a few erasures and interlineations, but he carefully rewrote every line submitted by his cabinet ministers and other officers of the government. He is in the habit of dictating most of his messages and speeches, but nearly all this message was written in his own hand.

....Eben D. Jordan has offered to build a hospital and present it to the town of Plymouth, Mass. The gift is unconditional and will be gladly accepted, as the townspeople have been talking "hospital" for several years, and have been unable to raise the necessary funds.

....Former Governor Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts has been ill for three weeks past with typhoid fever at his Boston home. His physician said last night that his condition during the last two days had very much improved, and that, if there was no unfavorable change, the former governor might be convalescent in about three weeks.

....H. Melville Hanna, a brother of Senator Hanna, has given to Lakeside Hospital of Cleveland 1,000 shares of Northern Pacific preferred stock, the aggregate par value of which is $100,000.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c. Try it today.

IMPOTENT.

[Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Bazar.]

These things, too mighty for man they be:
The unleashed flame and the unchained sea;
The furious wind that masterless flies,
And the mocking light of ruinless skies,
O pale horse, stalking far abroad,
Teach man the little to call on God.

IN WINTRY WEATHER.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

Ne'er mind the wintry weather; the oak fire's blazin' bright,
An' the frisky fiddle's going, an' there's dancin' day and night;
An' all the world is happiness, an' all the world is light!

Ne'en mind the wintry weather; though the birds no longer sing
As once they did in summer time an' pleasant days of spring,
Life still has lots of joy in store, an' Sorrow's taking wing!

There's joy on plain an' hilltop; the world's just as of old;
The woodlands rain their silver—the hills are crowned with gold,
An' life has all of happiness the arms of you can hold!

FANCIES.

"Bridget, be sure you baste the roast." "If yees wants the roast basted today you'll do it yourself, mem. Oi' niver sew on Sunday."

Wife of His Bosom—Lovely, dear, lovely! But I think those sheep look too much like clouds—er—that is—of course—darling—unless they are clouds.—[Life.

Botany teacher—What is the stigma? Keturah, you may answer.

Frightened little girl—The stigma is the name of the college society my brother belongs to.—[Chicago Tribune.

"One of de gret hindrances in de way of de cullud race,' said Uncle Eben, "is dat dar ain' no way of habbin chicken stealin' politely spoke of in de papers as a defalcation."—[Washington Star.

"Your husband seems to be making a large and unique collection of books," remarked the caller, looking with interest at the costly array of rare volumes on the library shelves.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Gaswell, with well-bred indifference; "I believe he becomes more bibulous every day he lives."—[Chicago Tribune.

"Why, you wicked boy! You were playing games with those naughty children on the Sabbath day! I must punish you severely."

"But, mamma, those were the children of that man on the avenue that you said made a million dollars last month."

"Oh, well, don't let it happen again."—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"You've been in a fight," said his mother reprovingly.

"Oh, not much of a one," answered the boy.

"Did you count 100 as I told you when you felt your angry passions rising?"

"Oh, sure," returned the boy. "I counted 100 all right, but I knocked the other boy down first. It's the only safe way."—[Chicago Evening Post.

He (tentatively)—What would you say dear, if I should ask you to marry me?

She (thoughtfully)—What would I say?

He (hopefully)—Yes, dearest.

She—I would say—I would say——

He (eagerly)—Yes, dear. Go on. Go on.

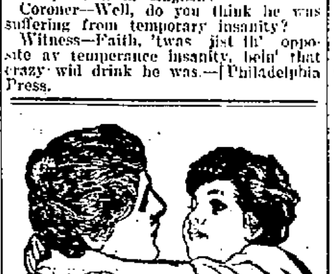
She—I would say that Charlie Brown had asked me three weeks ago and I had accept him.—[Detroit Free Press.

Coroner—Was there anything to lead you to believe that the deceased was non compos mentis when he took his life?

Witness—Would ye moind axin' me that question in English?

Coroner—Well, do you think he was suffering from temporary insanity?

Witness—Faith, 'twas jist th' opposite av temperance insanity, bein' that crazy wid drink he was.—[Philadelphia Press.



Mothers and Children

Rejoice in the cleansing, purifying, and beautifying properties of CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA Ointment, purest and sweetest of emollient skin cures. These gentle yet effective skin purifiers and beautifiers have made thousands of homes happy by curing torturing, disfiguring humors, rashes, and irritations of infancy and childhood, and relieving parents of care and anxiety.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. "All About Baby's Skin," free.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS OPITZ,

Of Dresden and New York,

Instructress in Piano and German.

Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 31 Clarke street.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

School Street, Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

RESTAURANTS.

TOURO DINING ROOMS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THEATRE PARTIES THIS WEEK.

QUICK LUNCH.

Fried Oysters to take out.
3 Private Dining Rooms.
Catering a Specialty.
Experienced and Reliable Men to Wait.
Private Parties to Dinner.

22 Touro St. J. T. ALLEN & CO.

Broadway Restaurant,

20 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.

N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

Turkeys.

We have received a new lot of fancy Vermont

Turkeys.

Our price for today and tomorrow,

12c per lb.

—AT—

WASHINGTON MARKET,
465 Thames Street.

Thomas W. Lyons & Co., Prop'r's.

NEWPORT PROBATE NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the Estate of

ELIZABETH A. PECKHAM,

late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

ALEXANDER PECKHAM, Administrator.

Newport, R. I., December 7, 1900.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the Estate of

WILLIAM S. BATES,

late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

LEWIS L. SIMMONS, Administrator.

Newport, R. I., November 30, 1900.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

William H. Lee, Administrator on the estate of

PETER J. LEE,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his final account of administration on said estate showing distribution as ordered and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 17th day of December A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Daily News, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 26th day of November A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Annie R. Holzinger, Guardian of the persons and estates of

GEORGE R. and RICHARD H. HOLZINGER,

of Newport, minors, presents her accounts with the estates of said minors, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said accounts be referred to Monday, the 17th day of December A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Daily News, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 26th day of November A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Eugene Schreier, Administrator on the estate of

CATHERINE LINK alias CATHERINE KEPPLER,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 17th day of December A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Daily News, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Executrix of the last will and testament of

JOHN E. DOWLING,

late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to her or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

MARY F. DOWLING, Executrix.

Newport, R. I., November 30, 1900.

At the Court of Probate, of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 19th day of November A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

On the petition, in writing, of Caroline W. Carr presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

ROSANNA GARDNER,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Lewis L. Simmons or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 10th day of December A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Daily News, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Beef and Mutton.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, DEC. 7 and 8.

We will as usual have a mark-down sale. We are having arrived today a large consignment of Pork, Fresh Hams and Shoulders, Fresh Tripe, etc., and we know we can do you some good. Give us a trial order and be convinced.

LEVI NORBURY,
Cor. Marlboro and Thames streets.
Telephone 155-2.

Rhode Island Turkeys, Fresh Killed Game, Table Eggs a Specialty.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,
103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

The Celebrated

Sweet Briar Hams

FOR OUR

Philadelphia and New York Trade.

F. B. Coggeshall,

2 Washington Square.

Telephone 249

MICHAEL'S

Pate de foie Gras

In tins and terrines. All sizes.

Patos au Naturel,
Pates on Croute,
Mauviettes, Financiere
Caille, etc.

—AT—

Sea Side Market.

Have You Any Furniture for Sale?

If so call and I will pay the highest cash prices.

WILLIAM LOFTUS, 234 Spring St.
New and Second-Hand Antique Furniture

JAMESTOWN PROBATE NOTICES.

Jamestown, R. I., Dec. 7, 1900.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Jamestown, R. I., as Administrator of the Estate of

RACHEL ANTHONY,

late of Jamestown, R. I., deceased, that he has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned or file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

ELIJAH ANTHONY, Administrator.

Probate Court, Town of Jamestown, R. I., December 7, 1900.

At a meeting of the Probate Court of the Town of Jamestown, R. I., held Nov. 26, 1900, the petition of John A. Carr, representing that George P. Carr, late Administrator on the Estate of

SARAH C. CARR,

deceased, has deceased without having fully administered on said estate and praying that he or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator De Bonis Non of the said unadministered estate of Sarah C. Carr, was received and referred to a meeting of the Probate Court of the Town of Jamestown to be held in the Town Hall in said Town on Monday, Dec. 24, 1900, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Notice to be given to all persons interested by advertising notice thereof in the Newport Daily News of Newport, R. I., according to law.

WILLIAM F. CASWELL, Probate Clerk.

Probate Court, Town of Jamestown, R. I., December 7, 1900.

At a meeting of the Probate Court of the Town of Jamestown, held Nov. 26, 1900, the petition of George D. Anthony, Administrator of the Estate of

MARY A. OXX,

late of Jamestown, R. I., deceased, praying that his first and final account with said estate may be received and ordered recorded and also praying for instructions in the disposal of the amount that will fall to the share of Albert Oxx a minor, and one of the heirs of said estate, was received and referred to a meeting of the Probate Court to be held in the Town Hall in said Town on Monday, Dec. 24, 1900, at 1:30 P. M. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said account then and there to appear if they see fit and be heard in relation to the same.

WILLIAM F. CASWELL, Probate Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of Jamestown, R. I., December 7, 1900.

At a meeting of the Probate Court of the Town of Jamestown, held November 26, 1900, the petition of William Bostwick, Executor in the State of Rhode Island of the Last Will and Testament of

MARY C. AGNEW,

late of Pine Plains in the State of New York, praying that his first and final account with the estate, containing proceeds of sale of real estate may be examined, allowed and recorded was received and referred to a meeting of the Probate Court of the Town of Jamestown, R. I., to be held in the Town Hall in said Town on Monday, Dec. 24, 1900, at 1:30 P. M. Notice to be given to all persons interested by advertising notice thereof in the Newport Daily News according to law.

WILLIAM F. CASWELL, Probate Clerk.

GROCERIES.

Good Molasses

Is one of our specialties. You are always sure of getting the pure article here.

October 20th (more than six weeks ago) we placed on sale our first arrival of New Crop New Orleans. No better molasses ever came to this city, and judging from our sales people know good molasses and where to get it.

You will always find us in the lead. We set the pace and the price, there are others that follow.

The Boston Grocery,

CITY HALL SQUARE, BROADWAY,

O. F. Wilcox, Prop'r.

DIAMOND CREAMERY BUTTER,

3 1-2 lbs for $1.

Fancy Carolina Head Rice, 7c. a lb.; 4 lbs. for 25c.

Reception Brand Condensed Mince Meat, 9c. a package; 3 for 25c.

Califor'ia Pears, heavy syrup, 15c. a can; 2 cans for 25c.

Crown Brand Coffee, nothing better for the money; can of 2 lbs., 40c

—AT—

Kenyon & Smith's,

100 BROADWAY.

SALE OF OLD MATERIAL AT THE NAVAL Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.—There will be sold at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., material belonging to the Navy, condemned as unfit for use therein, consisting of brass filings, scrap brass, copper, and iron, Bliss and Whitehead air compressors, and alcohol barrels. The sale will be for cash to the highest bidder by sealed proposals, to be opened at 12 o'clock noon, December 12, 1900. Schedules containing form of proposals and terms of sale will be furnished on application to the General Storekeeper, Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I. JOHN D. LONG, Secretary of the Navy, 11-27-00.

GROCERIES.

Arrived Today,

Large Lot of Fancy Poultry of All Kinds.

Turkeys, 12c. a lb
Chickens, 14c. a lb
Fowl, 12c. a lb
Ducks, 16c. a lb

—AT—

James A. Eddy's,

Cash Grocery and Market,

250 THAMES STREET.

CANNED GOODS.

We have a full line of Canned Goods that have all been packed this year, and we can give you extra good value for your money.

Canned Peas.

Aquidneck Sugar Peas,	13c
Aquidneck Telephone Peas,	13c
Extra Sifted Peas,	18c
Early June Peas,	10c, 3 for 25c

Lima Beans,	10c
Shelled Beans,	10c
String Beans,	10c
Baked Beans (Hatchet Brand),	10c
Corn, (Private Brand),	13c
Corn, Pine State,	10c
Corn, Pine State, 3-lb. cans,	15c
Clam Chowder (Hatchet Brand)	15c
Little Necks,	10c
Salmon,	13c, 15c and 20c
Sardines,	5c, 10c, 13c and 18c
Gallon Apples,	20c

Scottish Chief Brand Cal. Fruits.

Lemon Cling Peaches,	20c
Bartlett Pears,	20c
Apricots,	20c
Plums,	20c

And everything in the Canned Goods line.

—AT—

J. H. Brierley's

Grocery and Market,

477 Thames Street.

TELEFONE 335-5.

RUSSET CIDER,

Sage Cheese, Table Raisins,
New Nuts, Florida Oranges,
Mince Pie Meat.

A full assortment of seasonable goods in our line, of the best quality.

Peckham & Manchester,

BROADWAY.

Directly Opposite the New City Hall.

ESTABLISHED 1811.

BARGAINS.

OLD RAISINS,

(Perfectly sound, only candied. Does not injure cooking qualities), 1 Crown Malaga Loose, 12c.; 9 lbs. for $1. 5 Crown California Loose, 10c.; 11 lbs. for $1.

3 lb. cans "Old South" Baked Beans, (new), 12c. per can; $1.40 per doz.

New York State Sugar Corn, 12c. per can; 6 cans, 60c.; per doz., $1.10; case, $2.

Platt's Chlorides, 45c.; $4.25 per doz.

A perfectly sound and sweet Creamery Butter, 26c. per lb.; 4 lbs. $1.

C. SHERMAN & CO.,

243 & 245 THAMES STREET.

Sauerkraut.

I have received today another lot of this excellent kraut.

It is the finest that has ever been sold in this city.

We give checks, cashed at the BIJOU, 39 Thames Street.

PHIL. STEVENS,

48 & 50 Thames Street.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.

T. T. PIMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 207 Thames Street.
News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00

TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office, down stairs, 17-2.
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 17-3.
Publisher's Residence, 21 High Street, 522-4.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for six or more weeks.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisements in both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1900.

A PRIVILEGE OF THE PEWS.

A very unusual occurrence is the resignation of a pastor in a Connecticut town, on the ground that some of the prominent members of the church would not keep awake during the sermon. Without going farther into the merits of the case at present, this raises an important question as the rights of a pewholder. The general opinion thus far has been that every pewholder had a right to go to sleep during the sermon if he did not disturb other pewholders; it was not admitted that the preacher had a right to object, because it was assumed that if any one went to sleep it was his fault; the parishioner might complain of the preacher for not keeping him awake, but if he waived this and slept quietly without snoring, somnambulism or other incidents calculated to disturb the meeting he was within his rights.

Rev. C. W. Jones, on the contrary, asserts a right of the preacher to the attention of the congregation. He charges specifically that Deacon John S. Williams slept on fifteen of sixteen consecutive Sundays, and on the sixteenth Sunday Rev. Mr. Jones stopped preaching when he observed that Deacon Williams was sound asleep, denounced the practice of sleeping during the sermon, and resigned his pastorate. The effect of this dramatic incident is somewhat impaired by the fact that Mr. Jones had received a call to a church in Homestead, Penn., and it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that he had put up with somnolence in his congregation until he received a call to another church and only then denounced the idea of members of his congregation, that they could go to heaven in a sleeping car. If he had not received that call what would he have done? It is to be feared that he would have confined his remarks on the subject of sleepy sinners to the privacy of the parsonage.

The public must be excused for curiosity to know why Deacon Williams kept awake one Sunday in sixteen. "What is the matter with the custard pie?" asked the waiter of the man who called for the three other pies on the bill of fare. What was the matter with the one wakeful Sunday? What caused the deacon's insomnia on that occasion? Of course it may have been a Sunday when he did not go to church; he may not have felt the need of his usual nap and may have stayed at home, or Rev. Mr. Jones may have exchanged on that occasion with some minister with a superior intellectual output, or only a hookah-ed one.

But the rights of the minister are far from clear. We should be glad to have the opinions of the higher courts on the matter and regret that, instead of resigning, Rev. Mr. Jones had not sued Deacon Williams for breach of contract, or for disturbing public worship, in order to get an authoritative adjudication of the rights of the pulpit and the pews. If the congregation goes to sleep and the deacon was not the only sleeper he was only the chief sleeper is it the fault of the congregation or of the minister? There is authority for the view of Mr. Jones in the fact that sleepiness in the congregations was so common in New England many years ago, when it is supposed that wakefulness was more abundant than now, that the tithingman was a regular official in every congregation and his function was not to stir up the minister, but among sleepers in the congregation. Rev. Moses Earle has brought to modern attention evidences that sleeping in church was a common offence in New England in the seventeenth century and quaint records of dealing with such persons and sleepers as Deacon Williams were collected. Male culprits were sufficiently treated with the staff of the tithingman, a wand 14 inches in one end, wherewith he tapped the heads of men who were not able enough sinners, and boys who were wilderwickes. From the other end he pedled a fox tail or a hare's foot, which he softly drove into the faces of sleeping women. The tithingman also made a mistake and waked up a sleeping woman with the heavy end of his long staff was sharply reprimanded by the church officers and cautioned to use thereafter "more discretion and less force."

AN OLD FIGHT OVER AGAIN.

Narragansett Pier is going through the experience which Newport had some years ago, when the summer residents strongly opposed the introduction of the trolley cars here. The Sea View road ran electric cars for some time into the limits of the Pier, but now the residents want the tracks extended through the settlement in the rear of the bath houses and the cottagers almost universally are opposed to the project. The district council despite this opposition has given the road permission to lay the new tracks, and it now remains to be seen whether the summer people will take steps to further oppose the extension of the line, as was done in this city during the work of construction of the road and even after it was completed and in operation, or whether they will yield to the apparently inevitable.

It is the old antagonism between the wealthy, who desire to keep their favorite summer resorts free from the embankments of the appurtenances of busy city life, and the permanent residents, who want these advantages for themselves and for the added income that they bring to the place; and also the old struggle on the part of the exclusive rich to keep from the vicinity of their summer homes the crowds of less wealthy people who wish to enjoy for a day or an hour what the leisure classes can enjoy for the whole hot weather period. Experience has shown that it is almost always and inevitably a losing fight on the part of the wealthy, for the authorities are usually of the opposite class and side with them in such issues. The march of progress and of efforts for the amelioration of the conditions under which the people live cannot be long or permanently stayed.

A PACIFIC CABLE.

The Pacific is in the way of getting one cable soon even if this country fails to decide on laying a cable to Hawaii, Vancouver, B. C., and Queensland and New Zealand will be the termini of the cable for which the contract has been signed in London, and which is to connect these British possessions by way of Fanning island, the Fiji group and Norfolk island. The Telegraphic Construction and Maintenance Company, having the contract, is to do the work within two years, and at a cost of $9,000,000, according to the message from London. With the completion of the proposed cable to the Hawaiian islands, and its continuance later by Wake island and Guam to the Philippines, the Pacific will be supplied with a means of world communication that must have a vast effect in extending the commerce of its islands and the countries looking its shores.

Chicago is persistent in trying to clean house, though the mayor is little in favor with the movement for suppressing vice. To him Chicago is singularly free from anything objectionable in this line, and he says, compared with London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and New York, the five largest cities in the world, his city is, comparatively speaking, a paradise in its freedom from crime. In the meantime Chicago street cars are held up in broad day and the passengers robbed. The householder who does not have a scrimmage with a robber occasionally at night lives in fear almost as bad as the reality. These surface crimes are a slight index of the awful undercurrent that the reformers find overwhelming. But the mayor is oblivious to anything but the exceptional purity that obtains in the uncomfortable city.

General Merrier has had some experience in what he proposes for England; that is, holding a sword of Damocles over its head. During the Dreyfus trial he was canopied in something the same way, and that the sword did not fall was owing to a complication of circumstances that forbade the disgrace of the minister and the consequent lowering of the good name of the French army. In the minds of the better classes in all nations, General Merrier at this time fell into an abyss of filth and was covered with contempt. He is endured yet in France, but his cowardice has been proved, as well as his utter lack of respect for truth, and there is little danger in the man except as far as he might act as a firebrand that could get the republic in flames, having a tendency to cause its own destruction.

Minister Wu expresses his gratification that the United States has succeeded in inducing some of the other powers to modify their harsh demands upon China for the settlement of the recent troubles in that country. The position of the United States from the beginning has been very creditable and is deserving of the greatest praise. It has been through out in the interests of humanity.

It is often stated that persons of little prominence are selected for test cases in legal practice. The town of Bristol has reversed that order and begun at the top of the list in its action against citizens for alleged occupation of the town's highways, and the grand jury showed itself no respecter of persons in bringing an indictment against ex-Lieutenant Governor Wardwell. Mr. Wardwell is not the only one who is claimed to be an offender in this respect, but the first case was instituted against him and the action of the grand jury will bring it to trial. The question involved is an old one as to the public right to the use of certain ways in the town which have long been claimed to be private property.

Vice President-elect Roosevelt will speak to a large audience on the last Sunday of the century. He will deliver an address at Carnegie Hall in New York under the auspices of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and a copy of the address will be read in each Association in the United States and Canada. The school will thus have an audience which few if any speakers have ever had, and doubtless his address will be worth listening to. He always has something interesting to say and says it in an interesting way.

New York bay is to have a new island, not springing from the sea as islands have been known to appear after a convulsion of nature, but made from the earth excavated where the foundations of the new custom house are to be laid. It is thought that of this waste earth three acres of solid land can be made on one of the shoals in the harbor, besides enlarging Ellis island. The work belongs to the Treasury Department, but the War Department must give permission for carrying out the project, as all harbors are under its control.

It is not everybody who, when the original ones fail to work, can have new eardrums grown, as a rich American's daughter is said to be doing in Vienna, but almost any deaf person can learn to read the lips so that the defect of poor hearing is almost unobservable. It is difficult to explain the spring of action that causes a parent to neglect this training of a deaf child, while music and other less important lines of education are insisted upon. Lip-reading is of much advantage even to a person who is not deaf.

New York had the sense to see what a travesty on glory a terra cotta Dewey arch would be. Perhaps the quick perception of this was due to the state the bronze-veneered liberty statue is reputed to be in. This sham requires constant treatment to keep it in existence, and it has fulfilled the worst predictions that were made at the time of its erection. It shows even more deterioration than was expected in the first dozen years of its existence.

In 1900 this country sent to Asia and Oceanica $90,000,000 worth of farm produce. Five years earlier the amount sent was worth less than $10,000,000. The efficient head of the Agricultural Department obtained information as to the demands in the Orient for our farm products, and the great market is the result.

The lovers of the football game are congratulating themselves that the autumn season ended with such a low record of casualties. Eleven dead, 62 seriously injured and 150 suffering from broken bones and like hurts that can be mended cover the number of the afflicted, and this is said to be a low percentage, considering how many were endangered.

In the Monthly Weather Review is an article completely wiping out and drying up the Gulf Stream. As far as the article goes, there is no Gulf Stream, but they who go down to sea in ships will expect to find it just the same, and will probably have their expectations realized.

Mr. Carnegie fails to convince the dwellers in Tyrone, Penn., that a $50,000 library is an acceptable gift if the cost of its maintenance must come on the town, which numbers less than 5,000 citizens. This does not speak well for the enterprise of the place.

No one can deny that tea is more conducive to peace among its drinkers than is beer, and yet tea must still pay a war tax, while beer is to be relieved.

President McKinley's message to Congress filled a dozen or so columns of small type. Queen Victoria's speech from the throne occupied three short sentences.

The Eagan incident is closed. He can make very little trouble on the retired list of the army and his services are not likely to be called for, except in the case of a very critical emergency.

Vermont is having an early taste of winter, with snow nearly two feet on the level throughout the state and railroad, telegraph and telephone service is almost entirely cut off.

However they may feel about an open door in China, it is very evident that Germany and Austria have no open door for Kruger.

Admiral Cervera's message of sympathy to Hobson is something handsome.

PART OF RHODE ISLAND'S CLAIM APPROVED.

The auditor of the treasury for the War Department has approved $75,822.01 of the amount of the claim of the state of Rhode Island upon the federal government for money expended during the Spanish war in equipping volunteers. The auditor recommends the payment of this amount as being equitably due, and the claim has been referred to the accounting officials of the Treasury Department for settlement, action which practically assures its payment within a short time. This action of the auditor makes it unnecessary to press for the passage of the bill introduced in the House at the last session, providing for the payment to Rhode Island of this portion of the state's original claim.

The allowance of this portion still leaves in dispute the sum of $17,776.80, which is supported by the statement of Rhode Island state officials, and the sum of $47,300.41, which was disallowed by the auditor for the War Department. The committee on war claims of the House will be asked to decide whether these two sums should be paid. The case is now before that committee for adjudication. The committee will hear both sides, the position of the government being stated by an expert from the Treasury Department, whom the auditor will place upon the stand.

THE MOOSE.

When the rains and sunshine of late March and early April have lowered and crumbled the snow, so that traveling again is possible, the moose and deer leave their yards to range the woods, feeding eagerly on the expanding buds and green plants that first appear in woodlands. The moose sheds his lordly antlers, and thereafter, until the autumn lads them renewed, he keeps himself in retirement, shunning the company of his own kind and all other creatures. During the summer, while his budding new horns are yet in velvet, he lies secreted by day in some dense thicket, coming out at night to the still water reaches of stream and lake to feed upon lily pads and aquatic grass. Here he remains through the hours of darkness, standing or lying in the water, or swimming perhaps long distances to fresh feeding grounds. The cow moose and her calf are less wary, so far as fear of man is concerned, being protected by law from the hunter's rifle at all seasons, but there are enemies in shape of hungry bears and wildcats that compel her vigilantly to watch over her calf and sometimes to fight for its safety. She seems fully to realize her immunity from danger from man, and often displays great indifference to his presence. Throughout the summer she stays much of the time in the water of still streams and coves in lakes where water-grass and lily-pads grow, with her calf lying in concealment on the bank, but never so far away but that she can come promptly to its rescue if danger threaten.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Notable Events Occurring at the Close of the Eighteenth Century.

[Copyright, 1900, by R. E. Hughes, Louisville.]

By a singular coincidence Millard Fillmore, the thirteenth President of the United States, and Andrew Jackson Donelson, the candidate for Vice President when Fillmore made his second and unsuccessful race in 1856, were born during the early part of this year. When they were ushered into the world there were living at the time 10 men who were destined to receive the highest honor at the hands of the American people. Thomas Jefferson, the third chief executive, was within three months of the goal of his ambition; James Madison was in his fiftieth year; James Monroe was governor of Virginia in his forty-third year; John Quincy Adams was ambassador to Berlin; Andrew Jackson was judge of the supreme court of Tennessee; Martin Van Buren was studying law at the age of 17, being licensed to practice two years later; William Henry Harrison was governor of the new territory of Indiana; John Tyler was in his eleventh year; James Knox Polk was four years younger; Zachary Taylor was in his seventeenth year. John Adams was now President and Washington had been dead less than a year, thus over half a century of the future history of the great republic of the Western hemisphere was wrapped in these men or boys who saw 1800 fade into the past.

The island of Malta, in the Mediterranean was surrendered to the British under Pigot. Two years before it had been taken by Napoleon, on the outset of his expedition to Egypt. For two and a half centuries prior to this it had been in the possession of the Knights Hospitalers, who defended it most courageously and successfully against the Turks, the latter being obliged to abandon the enterprise, after the loss of 30,000 men. Bonaparte found on the island 1,200 pieces of cannon, 200,000 pounds of powder, two ships of the line, a frigate, four galleys and 40 muskets, besides immense treasures collected by superstition, and 4,500 Turkish prisoners, whom he set at liberty.

Immigration to the United States during the last year of the eighteenth century amounted to about 5,000.

The population of London, England, was only 864,845; that of New York, 60,515, an increase of 27,381 since 1790; that of Philadelphia 81,000, living in 9,868 dwellings. Chicago now had a population of one—a negro trapper who tenanted a log cabin on the site of the future metropolis. Paris, France, had 547,756 inhabitants, a decrease of 142,211 in 10 years, due to the reign of terror.

The value of lifeboats began to be recognized, and Henry Greathead, a boat builder of South Shields, sprang into fame because of it. During this year two were constructed—one for Oporto, the other for St. Andrews. The latter two years later saved 12 lives. About this time successful efforts were made with a motor apparatus for throwing a rope from a wreck to the shore, on which system the rocket apparatus was a few years later, founded.

Formosa, a large island in the Pacific, lying off the eastern coast of China, became known to Europeans, principally on account of the wrecks that took place on its coast, and the dangers the crews had to run from the cannibal propensities of the aborigines and the almost equal cruel tendency of the Chinese.

Two theological seminaries were in existence in the United States—Department of St. Sulpice of St. Mary's University, Baltimore, organized in 1791; and a Department of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., founded in 1755. The former was Roman Catholic in its teaching and the latter Congregational.

The art of enameling was first applied to the coating of iron vessels for domestic purposes, with a view of keeping a clean surface and preventing rusting of the metal.

Cotton cultivation, which had been conducted on a large scale on the Bahama island, was almost abandoned because of the destruction wrought by the red bug in two large crops previously.

FIREPROOF DOCK CONSTRUCTION.

[Scientific American.]

Evidently the lessons of the fire which swept out of existence the North German Lloyd docks at Hoboken have been laid well to heart by the company. The plans for the new docks show that pretty well everything that can be done to make the construction fireproof will be incorporated in the piers, pier sheds and terminals. Chief fundamental feature of the new plans is the erection of a granite and concrete sea wall along the 900 feet of water front which comprises the property of the company, and the erection on this of a two story building, 136 feet in width by 850 feet in length, which will be of fireproof construction, the columns being filled and covered with concrete, and both floors consisting of steel girders, with brick arches turned in between. The lower floor will be devoted to cargo, and on the upper floor the passenger traffic of the arriving and departing steamers will be handled.

It is particularly in the construction of this building that the company have shown a wise appreciation of the awful extent of the fire risk which attends the crowding of a departure pier during the sailing of a steamer; for had the recent conflagration occurred when some 1,200 or 1,500 souls were scattered throughout the full length of the pier, it is probable that 75 per cent of the number would have been lost. To preclude the possibility of any such disaster, passengers will, for the future, be required to watch the departure of the steamers from the main building above described; and to provide them with a clear view of the vessel as she pulls out into midstream, a promenade with awnings has been arranged along the full length of the roof facing the river, an arrangement which will give a better view of the ship, and will place the passengers, in the event of a fire, in close proximity of the street.

From the mainshore bulkhead building there will extend into the river three piers, respectively 910 feet, 894 feet and 874 feet in length, the first two being 50 feet, and the third 90 feet wide. Although these piers will be built upon wood piling, they will be protected against fire by a concrete floor covered by planking and by a sheathing of oak on the outside of the pier reaching from below the water line to the deck, this sheathing being designed to prevent fire from attacking the pier from underneath. The pier sheds will be protected from fire by filling and sheathing the steel columns with concrete, and by covering the wooden walls of the pier entirely with tin, which will be locked and fastened so as to give the wood a complete protection. This form of slow-burning construction is considered preferable to an all-metal construction, which, as the last fire showed, will warp and bend if exposed to a fierce heat. Protection against a rush of fire through the interior is provided by three transverse fire walls on each pier and five brick walls in the bulkhead building. To these will be added an arrangement of automatic fire sprinklers on all floors, a cable system of automatic fire alarms with loose coils of the same cable laid over stored merchandise, and an independent system of fire hose and hydrants extending through all the buildings.

HIS ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

[Booker T. Washington, in the Outlook.]

As soon as possible after reaching the grounds of the Hampton Institute I presented myself before the head teacher for assignment to a class. Having been so long without proper food, a bath and change of clothing, I did not, of course, make a very favorable impression upon her, and I could see at once that there were doubts in her mind about the wisdom of admitting me as a student. I felt that I could hardly blame her if she got the idea that I was a worthless loafer or tramp. For some time she did not refuse to admit me, neither did she decide in my favor, and I continued to linger about her and to impress her in all the ways I could with my worthiness. In the meantime I saw her admitting other students, and that added greatly to my discomfort, for I felt deep down in my heart that I could do as well as they, if I could only get a chance to show what was in me.

After some hours had passed the head teacher said to me: "The adjoining recitation room needs sweeping. Take this broom and sweep it." It occurred to me at once that here was my chance. Never did I receive an order with more delight. I knew that I could sweep, for Mrs. Ruffner had thoroughly taught me how to do that when I lived with her.

I swept the recitation room three times. Then I got a dusting cloth and I dusted it four times. All the woodwork around the walls, every bench, table and desk I went over four times with the dusting cloth. Besides, every piece of furniture had been moved and every closet and corner in the room had been thoroughly cleaned. I had the feeling that in a large measure my future depended upon the impression I made upon the teacher in the cleaning of that room. When I was through I reported to the head teacher. She was a Yankee woman, who knew where to look for dirt. She went into the room and inspected the floor and closets. Then she took her handkerchief and rubbed it on the woodwork about the walls and over the table and benches. When she was unable to find one bit of dirt on the floor, or a particle of dust on any of the furniture, she quietly remarked: "I guess you will do to enter this institution."

I was one of the happiest souls on earth. The sweeping of that room was my college examination, and never did any youth pass an examinatiton for entrance into Harvard or Yale that gave him more genuine satisfaction. I have passed several examinations since then, but I have always felt that this was the best one I ever passed.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND,

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO

R. C. Derby, 138 Bellevue Ave.

First National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the choice of Directors, will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from eleven to twelve o'clock M.

NATH'L. R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

December 7, 1900.

SCH. UREKA

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The Newport Journa is a seven-column quarto paper the same as the Daily News and contains each week the best of the matter, local and general, which the Daily has had the previons six days, in the original form making it a most excellent paper to send to an absent friend or to keep for reference. This week's issue, ready for mailing today will contain as its leading features:

City Council Looking to Improvement of Long Wharf.
Appropriations Asked for Rhode Island Rivers and Harbors.
Organization for the Federation of Newport Churches.
Elks' Memorial Service.
Death of Ezra J. Barker.
Sloop Emma May Wrecked on Sachuest Point.
President McKinley's Annual Address to Congress.
Report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

Single copies, in wrappers, 5 cents, or will be sent to any address in the United States at the rate of $2 a year.

EDWIN T. BANNING
Architect,
209 Thames Street
ROOM 26.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 8 A. M.—Forecast for New England—Rain or snow in the northern, rain in southern portion tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight in northern portion; variable winds.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Dec. 7, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Rain tonight and Saturday; variable winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The weak disturbance which was over the Dakotas Thursday morning moved rapidly southeastward during the day, to the central Mississippi valley. This morning it is central over southern Illinois, with lowest barometer of 29.92 inches. It is causing cloudy weather over all central and eastern parts of the country, with rain or snow in the western lake region, and central and upper Mississippi valleys. The precipitation is in light amounts, barometers have fallen in Atlantic coast districts, but continue moderately high, with highest readings of 30.22 inches, from Virginia to New England. At 8 a. m. the temperature was 38 at Boston, New York 38, Washington 32, Atlanta 40, Jacksonville 50, St. Louis 38, St. Paul 18, Denver 32, San Francisco 40.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	40	41	44
Barometer,	30.36	30.10	30.00
Wind,	N W	N W	W
Weather,	Fair	Cloudy.	Cloudy

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7.

Sun rises	7 h 00 m
Sun sets	16 h 12 m
Moon rises	17 h 42 m
Length of day	9 h 12 m
Day's decrease	6 h 05 m
High water	7 h 46m; 20 h 16 m

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8.

Sun rises	7 h 01 m
Sun sets	16 h 12 m
Moon rises	18 h 47 m
Length of day	9 h 11 m
Day's decrease	6 h 06 m
High water	8 h 34 m; 21 h 06 m

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9.

Sun rises	7 h 02 m
Sun sets	16 h 12 m
Moon rises	19 h 52 m
Length of day	9 h 10 m
Day's decrease	6 h 07 m
High water	9 h 22 m; 21 h 57 m

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10.

Sun rises	7 h 03 m
Sun sets	16 h 12 m
Moon rises	20 h 56 m
Length of day	9 h 09 m
Day's decrease	6 h 08 m
High water	10 h 11 m; 22 h 50 m

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, December 6, 5 h 33 m, W.
Last Quarter, December 13, 17 h 42 m, E.
New Moon, December 21, 19 h 01 m, W.
First Quarter, December 28, 20 h 48 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Visol; 2d page.
Lost—Bulldog; 7th page.
Found—Bicycle; 7th page.
Wanted—Position by Cook; 7th page.
Washington Market—Turkeys; 2d page.
Rembrandt Studio—Warning; 7th page.
Brown's Market—Fowls, etc.; 5th page.
G. H. Kirby—An Xmas Gift; 6th page.
New Today—Newport Journal; 4th page.
Levi Norbury—Pork, Beef, etc.; 3d page.
Mueller—Until Christmas, $5; 5th page.
James A. Eddy—Fancy Poultry; 3d page.
Wanted—Girl to Wait on Lady; 7th page.
A. C. Titus Co.—Ladies' Desks; 1st page.
Model Clothing Co.—For Christmas; 1st page.
Jamestown Pro. Court—Carr Estate; 3d page.
Probate Court—E. S. Peckham Estate; 3d page.
Kenyon & Smith—Diamond Creamery Butter; 3d.
First National Bank—Annual Meeting; 4th page.
Estate John Congdon—Lackawanna Coal; 4th p.
Newport Dry Goods Co.—For Christmas; 2d p.
Wanted—Place as Cook or to do Housework; 7th
Jamestown Pro. Court—R. Anthony Estate; 3d p.
Jamestown Pro. Court—M. A. Oxx Estate; 3d p.
Jamestown Pro. Court—Agnew Estate; 3d page.

FOR SALE,

Two Well-Arranged Dwelling Houses on Elm street, and an Additional Building Lot.

To be disposed of as a whole or in parcels. To enable purchasers with small savings to invest, the larger part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. A rare chance for working men to acquire a home at a small original outlay and reduce the mortgage by gradual payments.

Herbert L. Dyer, 1 Travers Block,
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The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.
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An estate on Prospect Hill street, consisting of large dwelling and about 4,000 sq. ft. of land. Central location. Reasonable terms. Particulars of

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CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN.
General treatment of the feet. Hair moles and warts removed (painless). Dr. E. C. HOLLOWAY, office 79 Spring St. OPEN EVENINGS. Orders may be left at SEABURY'S.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.
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General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport Avenue.

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Double Tenement Property For Sale.
On Howard street; an excellent double-tenement house; bath and modern improvements in each part. Income $300 yearly. Price $3,000.
Cottage off Rhode Island Avenue For Sale.
An attractive cottage residence, with all modern conveniences. In first-class condition. Price $5,000.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Telephone No. 320.

DIED.

STEVENS—In this city, 6th inst., Ann Gould, widow of Benjamin C. Stevens, in the 83d year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, 50 Powel avenue, Saturday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.
POPPLE—In this city, 5th inst., William A. Popple, in his 48th year.
Funeral service at his late residence, 13 Poplar street, Sunday, 9th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.
PHETTEPLACE—In Providence, 6th inst., Hanna S. Phetteplace, in his 87th year.
ELSBREE—In Providence, 6th inst., Hannah Paul Cadworth, widow of William Elsbree.
LEYDEN—In Providence, 5th inst., George T. Leyden, in his 33d year.
BANTER—In Providence, 6th inst., Rose, widow of John Barter, in her 78th year.
DAVIS—In Fall River, 6th inst., Edmund R., son of Richmond Y. and Ella F. Davis, in his 22d year.
CAVANAUGH—In Woonsocket, 5th inst., Mary Ann Howard, wife of Thomas F. Cavanaugh, in her 37th year.
RAZEE—In Arnold's Mills, 5th inst., Eunice P. M., wife of Stafford E. Razee.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

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Of the very best quality.
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For Sale, Cheap,
8-Room Cottage,
With modern conveniences. Apply to W. A. Coggeshall.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Fine House of 13 Rooms
In excellent order. All improvements. 88 Broadway.

Fine Lots on Broadway and Elliott Place.
Moderate price.
William O. Elliott, 507 Broadway.

For Sale.
A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.
Price $10,000,
A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.
C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

For Sale.
A few very fine Brown Leghorn Cockerels.
F. S. & S. P. BARKER,
FORT HILL FARM, MIDDLETOWN, R. I.

Page Coiled Wire Fencing.
Erected on steel or wooden posts, set in concrete; all complete, costs $1 to $10 per running rod, according to number of end, corner or gate posts; height 2 ft. to 10 ft. 30 styles of handsome
WROUGHT IRON FENCING,
That costs from $1.10 to $3.50 per running foot, with posts set in concrete and fence thoroughly painted.
Dealer in Mail Boxes, Bond Steel Posts, Cages for large birds, or wild animals, Wire Door Mats, and Wrought Iron Grave Guards a specialty. Goods on hand much as possible, and I guarantee every piece of fence I put up. For further information address
PERCY T. BAILEY, So. Portsmouth, R. I.

DR. E. V. MURPHY,
50 Pelham Street,
(Corner of Spring).
Office hours: Until 9:30 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.
TELEPHONE 452.

Assignee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph V. Peckham, of the Town of Tiverton in the State of Rhode Island has made an assignment to the undersigned for the equal benefit of all his creditors who shall present their claims to the said undersigned within three (3) months from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the said Joseph V. Peckham are requested to make payment and all creditors to present their claims to the undersigned at once.

WILLIAM L. WINSLOW,
Fourth Street, Fall River, Mass.,
Assignee of Joseph V. Peckham.
Tiverton, November 17, A. D. 1900.

HEALTHY BABIES ARE THOSE RAISED ON
BORDEN'S

EAGLE BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
SEND "BABIES" FOR A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.

IN THE SENATE.

Southern Industrial Convention Urges a Ship Subsidy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—It was decided today that when the Senate adjourns this afternoon it be until next Monday.

Mr. Gallinger presented the following telegram, addressed to the president of the Senate:

"New Orleans, La., Dec. 6. To the President of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C. The Southern Industrial Convention, now in session, passed the accompanying resolutions and directed that they be sent to you to be read to the senate:

"'Be it resolved, that the upbuilding of our American merchant marine is very important to the further development of Southern industry, and therefore we recommend to our national Congress the early passage of a ship subsidy bill for all American vessels, which shall be equitably based upon the tonnage actually carried, besides compensation for carrying the mails.'"

In presenting a report of a committee of physicians upon the filtration of the water supplied to the city of Washington, Mr. Gallinger adverted to the alarming prevalence of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia. He declared that the death rate in this city from that disease is seven or eight times as great as in European cities of the same class. The wells of the district had been closed, but the ravages of the fever had rather increased than diminished.

At 12:35, on motion of Mr. Lodge, the Senate went into executive session.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty upon going into executive session and Senator Morgan continued the speech in support of the treaty, which he began yesterday.

The Senate agreed to take a vote next Thursday upon the amendment offered by the committee on foreign relations to the treaty. The proposition to this effect was made by Mr. Lodge, who is in charge of the treaty, and was agreed to without much discussion.

OLEOMARGARINE DAY.

Attempt to Reach an Agreement for a Vote Today Fails.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Under the arrangement made yesterday the Grout oleomargarine bill, which was postponed to allow the army re-organization bill to be disposed of, came up for consideration in the House today immediately after the reading of the journal. The bill makes all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter, or imitation cheese, transported into any state or territory, subject to the police powers of such state or territory. It increases the tax on manufactured butter, colored in imitation of butter, from 2 to 10 cents per pound, and decreases the tax on manufactured butter uncolored from 2 cents to one fourth of one cent per pound.

An attempt was made to reach an agreement for a final vote this afternoon, but it failed. Thereupon Mr. Henry of Connecticut, who is in charge of the measure, opened the debate in its support, explaining the features of the bill. The increase of the tax on colored imitation butter, he said, the majority of the committee on agriculture believed absolutely necessary to protect the dairy interests of the country.

The cause of the enormous amount of fraud and the illegal selling of oleomargarine, he said, is the great profits derived from the sale of the imitation because of its absolute counterfeit of butter. Thirty-two states already have absolutely forbidden the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter, and this fact proves conclusively the policy of a very large majority of the people against the existence of imitation butter in counterfeit form.

Mr. Wadsworth of New York, chairman of the committee on agriculture, who with six other members of the committee signed the minority report against the Grout bill, explained the substitute which the minority would offer for it. Mr. Wadsworth asserted with the greatest emphasis that the minority are just as earnest in their desire to prevent the fraud now practised in the sale of imitation butter as the majority could be. The only difference is that the minority recognizes the value of oleomargarine as a wholesome and nutritious food, entitled to a place as a food produce.

Mr. Wadsworth charged that the purpose of the supporters of the Grout bill is to destroy the manufacture of oleomargarine, not to regulate its sale. The bill prepared by the minority, he added, would eliminate all possibility of fraud by compelling the sale of oleomargarine in original packages of one or two pounds, stamped with the word "Oleomargarine" and bearing the internal revenue tax stamp, and imposing fines and heavy penalties for violations of the law.

At this point Mr. Grout of Vermont, the author of the bill, assumed charge of the bill and took the floor in support of it. He declared that the purpose of the bill, in which every man, woman and child is interested, is to suppress fraud in the sale of food products by preventing the coloring of oleomargarine in imitation of butter. Over 104,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine was manufactured and sold last year, or about one ninth of the total butter consumption of the United States.

"Do you not think that the enactment of the substitute would prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine?" asked Mr. Burke of Texas.

"I do not," replied Mr. Grout. "The public would have no more protection than it has now."

FAVORABLY REPORTED.

Bill to Place Congressman Boutelle on the Navy Retired List.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The bill authorizing the appointment of Representative Boutelle of Maine as a captain on the retired list of the navy upon his resignation from Congress was favorably reported today by the House committee on naval affairs, over which Mr. Boutelle presided until his present affliction.

The committee complimented the acting chairman, Representative Foss of Illinois, by unanimously selecting him to the chairmanship, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Boutelle. Under the rules, in case of a resignation of a committee chairman, the next ranking member becomes chairman unless the committee sees fit to select. In this case, in the absence of Mr. Foss, the committee decided to give him the additional honor of a unanimous choice as chairman.

COMMISSIONER FROM PORTO RICO.

Status of the Island's Representative Somewhat in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The commissioner from Porto Rico, Mr. F. Degetau, recently elected by the people of that island to represent them in Congress and in Washington generally, is expected at he House of Representa- is expected at the House of Representatives of mail is being held for him by the House officials. Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, chairman of the insular committee, will make him at home in the quarters of that committee.

His status on the floor is somewhat in doubt. He is designated in the law as a "resident commissioner," and is to receive a salary of $5,000 annually. On filing his credentials with the State Department, he is to receive official recognition by all departments. There is no provision for his admission to the floor of the House or for participation in debates similar to the provision for delegates from territories. It is expected, however, that he will advise and assist committees concerning Porto Rican legislation and steps may be taken to admit him to the floor.

Mr. Degetau is a citizen of the island and speaks and writes English. A question has arisen as to whether Mr. Degetau becomes commissioner at once, or, like the newly elected members of Congress, on March 4 next.

INDIANS GOING CRAZY.

Becoming Insane Over the Teachings of a "Divine Healer."

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 7.—A Papago Indian woman has been brought to the territorial insane asylum here. She became insane several weeks ago over the religious teachings of a woman, a so-called "divine healer," who lives at Phoenix, and whose teachings have been impressed on the Papagos to such an extent that many more of the Indians are partially demented. The Indians have been contributing all their money to the alleged "healer." It is believed she has emissaries among other tribes, and the authorities are searching for them.

To Prevent Communication with Boer Prisoners.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 7.—Owing to the attempts of sympathizers to communicate with the Boer prisoners at Green Point camp, Maxim guns have been placed in position on the surrounding heights, in readiness for a disturbance.

Poisoned by Tea.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 7.—Mrs. William C. Cook and her four children all became seriously ill here last night after partaking of supper, and it is believed that they were poisoned by tea which had been purchased yesterday. Today three children are in a precarious condition.

Anti Jewish Play Causes a Disturbance In St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—The first performance last evening of an anti Jewish play entitled "The Contrabandists" led to an extraordinary demonstration A portion of the audience at first angril protested and then hurled all kinds of missiles at the actors. Personal conflicts followed and the performance had to be stopped.

PLATINUM AS A FERMENT.

A curious similarity between the little understood action of ferments and the contact action of metals has been brought to notice by two German chemists. The ferments are of two classes—the organized, such as the yeast fungus, that changes sugar to alcohol, and the acetic ferment, that oxidizes alcohol into acetic acid; and the unorganized, such as diastase, which converts starch into sugar. Without entering themselves into the reaction, these ferments cause change in indefinitely large quantities of material, their action being stopped by heat and certain poisons. Platinum in a finely divided state oxidizes alcohol to acetic acid and inverts cane sugar, and in colloidal form dissolved in water, as produced by electric current passed between platinum poles under water, its action is even stronger. One part in about 350,000,000 causes appreciable decomposition of hydrogen peroxide solution. The platinum plays no chemical part in the reactions, and its action is arrested by powerful poisons, and, as with ferments, may be afterward partially recovered.

Fowl, 10c. Turkeys, 12c.
BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL
At very low prices
FOR SATURDAY ONLY.
—AT—
Brown's Market

AFTER TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

Lieutenant Colonel John M'Crudden Goes on the Retired List.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 7.—General orders were issued from the adjutant general's office this morning, placing on the retired list of the officers of the Rhode Island militia Lieutenant Colonel John McCrudden, formerly of Newport, after a service in the militia covering 27 years. The order was accompanied by an expression of regret from the commander-in-chief, an honor rarely bestowed upon a retiring officer. Lieutenant Colonel McCrudden retires on account of the increasing demands of business.

His official record is as follows: April, 1873, joined Company A, First battalion, Rhode Island militia; November, 1874, appointed corporal; November, 1875, appointed sergeant; July, 1876, appointed first sergeant; September, 1877, resignation accepted; November, 1885, enlisted in Company B, First regiment, Rhode Island militia, at Newport; September, 1887, appointed first sergeant; January, 1888, commissioned second lieutenant; May, 1888, commissioned first lieutenant; May, 1889, commissioned captain; November, 1892, commissioned major; June, 1899, commissioned lieutenant colonel.

FIRE AT BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Confined to the Basement of Rhode Island Hall, with Slight Damage.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 7.—This morning fire was discovered in the basement of Rhode Island Hall, Brown University. An alarm from a private box was promptly responded to by the firemen and in a few minutes the flames, which were confined to the basement, were extinguished. The loss will not exceed $1,000.

The building is used by the department of biology, zoology and anthropology and contains many specimens, maps and scientific apparatus, none of which were seriously damaged.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Joseph Harriman has returned from New York.

—Tug Leyden, which accompanied torpedo boat Craven to Portsmouth, N. H., has returned to the Torpedo Station.

—DeBlois & Eldridge have sold for A. A. Carey a lot of land on the south side of Hammond street, containing 5,000 square feet, to Edward J. Connell.

—Simeon Hazard has rented to H. H. Yewell, of the City of Albuquerque, New Mexico, for Patrick B. Buckley, the lower half of his house at 12 Spring street.

—Mrs. Ann Gould, widow of Benjamin C. Stevens, who died yesterday at her home on Powel avenue, was the mother of City Clerk William G. Stevens. She had been ill for many months.

—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson and other prominent naval officers are expected to be present at the naval apprentices' entertainment at the Training Station this evening. To accommodate those who wish to attend the regular launch will leave Newport at 7 instead of 7:30.

—The sale of reserved seats for the performance of "Because She Loved Him So" opened this morning at the Opera House, being confined to those who had already purchased tickets from members of the committee of the Artillery Company. A large number of seats were taken and tomorrow, when the regular sale opens, it is expected that practically all the best seats will be disposed of. A large audience is assured by today's sale.

—At the evening service at the United Congregational Church Sunday Rev. T. C. McClelland, Ph. D., will give the fifth in the series of special sermons, the subject being "The Parable of the Unjust Steward," a message about money being a help to the spiritual life. At the opening of the service Mr. Langley, the organist, will play Chopin's Prelude in C minor, Op. 28, No. 20; Bach's "Siciliano," from the Second Sonata for organ and flute, and Handel's minuet from the overture to "Samson." Mr. Livingston will sing "The Singing of God's Acre" by Jordan and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" by McDougall.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE CHRISTMAS SALE.

The rooms of the Woman's Exchange on Washington square, presented special attractions today, as the annual Christmas sale was opened this morning. There are offered for sale a large number of very pretty articles for house decoration and use, artistic needlework, helps for the busy housewife of all descriptions, and many novelties which the brain of women have invented and their skilful fingers worked, and, in addition, a tempting array of cakes, preserves and other articles for the table. It would be a difficult person to suit who could not find something at the sale that would do for a Christmas present to a friend or a relative.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Conanicut Council, P. of H., held its regular meeting last night at the town hall. Deputy Potter of Tiverton was present.

The matinees of the Phelan Stock Company in Newport have attracted many people from here, there being today another good attendance from this place. If arrangements could be made to run a late boat to accommodate them a great many people from here, no doubt, would attend the plays, as theatre-goers are now unable to reach home unless they make the trip in a launch, which is not always pleasant.

MISS POMEROY AND MR. COLLIER THROWN.

In the run with the Monmouth County hounds near Red Bank, N. J., yesterday Miss Greta Pomeroy's horse fell in taking a fence, by getting a foot into a hole. He threw his rider and galloped on through several fields before he was caught. Miss Pomeroy mounted quickly and finished with the others. The master of the hounds, Mr. P. F. Collier, also took a cropper, taking a five-foot fence too hard and falling heavily. Though for the moment it looked like a bad accident, the master was quickly up and rode on to the finish. It was feared at first that one of his fingers was broken. Other riders met with accidents.

AN IRISH SPRING.

And such a dawn! Such infinite softness of air, such dew-drenched verdure! says Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin in the December Atlantic. It is a backward spring, they say, but to me the woods are even lovelier than in their summer wealth of foliage, when one can hardly distinguish the beauty of the single tree from that of its neighbors, since the colors are blended in one universal green. Now we see the feathery tassels of the beech bursting out of their brown husks, the russet hues of the young oak leaves, and the countless emerald gleams that "break from the ruby-budded lime." The greenest trees now are the larch, the horse-chestnut and sycamore, three naturalized citizens who apparently still keep to their native fashions, and put out their foliage as they used to do in their own homes. The young alders and the hawthorn hedges are greening, but it will be a fortnight before we can realize the beauty of that snow-white bloom, with its bittersweet fragrance. The cuckoo-flower came this year before, instead of after, the bird, they tell us, showing that even Nature, in these days of anarchy and misrule, is capable of taking liberties with their own laws. The last few days of warmth and sunshine have hastened the birds, and as Francesca and I sat at our windows breathing in the sweetness and freshness of the morning, there was a concert of thrushes and blackbirds in the shrubberies. The little birds furnish the chorus or the undertone of song, the hedge-sparrows, redbreasts and chaffinches, but the meistersingers "call the tune" and lead the feathered orchestra with clear and certain notes. It is a golden time for the minstrels, for nest building is finished, and the feeding of the young birds is a good time yet in the future.

A CHEMICAL DETECTIVE.

Iodine vapor is an agent for detecting frauds and alterations in business papers that Professors Bruylants and Gody, Belgian experts, have found of value. It turns the paper blue, and, if not too lightly sized or poorly calendered, the surface shows by irregular coloration where attempts to change have been made. Parts that have been wet, as by inks to be made visible by some re-agent or those that have quickly faded, take on a deeper blue. Parts that have been rubbed, though too slightly to affect the transparency of the paper, show yellowish or yellowish brown, which, on wetting and then drying, becomes a deeper blue, unless the erasure has removed some of the surface, when the shade is lighter. Writing that seems hopelessly erased may sometimes be brought out by treating the reverse side of the paper with iodine vapor while holding the sheet in front of a mirror.

RANGE
To be given away at Carpenters and Joiners' Fair, Masonic Hall, Dec. 10 to 15, now in our show window.
Walsh Bros.

Several New Patterns in Imitation
French Flannels,
Sold at other places at 17c. per yard, but which we are selling at the special price of 12 1-2c.

A NEW LINE OF
Curtain Muslins,
at 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 17c, 20c and 22c per yard.

NEW PATTERNS OF
Teazle Cloth,
at 10c. per yard.

1,000 YARDS
Outing Flannels,
In remnants, extra heavy goods, at 6 1-4c. per yard.

Levy's,
76 BROADWAY.

Marked-Down Sale
Every Saturday Afternoon
—OF—
Small pieces of Beef, Mutton Lamb, Corn Beef and Veal.
Also Vegetables of all kinds to close the week's sales.
—AT—
H. F. Rooney's, 251 Thames St.

Typhoid Fever.
Avoid Typhoid Fever by drinking our
Pure Distilled WATER.
This is made from our artesian well water which comes from a depth of 180 feet.
No case of Typhoid Fever has occurred where this water has been used.
CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., CHEMISTS.
Telephone No. 520.
211 THAMES STREET, COR. CHURCH STREET.

UNTIL XMAS
$5.00
Will buy
Solid Gold-Rimmed Spectacles and Eyeglasses.
$4.50 and $4.00
Will buy
Solid Gold Rimless Spectacles and Eyeglasses.
Your eyes will be scientifically examined and glasses accurately fitted.
ESTABLISHED 1881.
Mueller,
Scientific Optician,
06 Bellevue Ave

DRY COLORS COMBINE.

Negotiations in Progress for a Consolidation of Manufacturers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Negotiations for a consolidation of manufacturers of dry colors in this country, which were first taken up some time ago, have been renewed, and a meeting has been called for December 20 to consider the matter of perfecting plans. Orville P. Allen of this city in an interview said that the consolidation is well under way, and gave the following information:

"These colors are made from mineral and other earth products, and are used more or less in almost every industry throughout the world. Besides this country, these products are sent to Spain, Cuba, Porto Rico, Canada and some of the European countries. A large banking house of this city has signified its willingness to furnish the necessary capital for the purpose of consolidation."

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A NEW RACING SCHOONER.

There will be built by the Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding Company of Shooter's Island, N. Y., a schooner yacht of the 75-foot racing length class, from designs by Cary Smith & Barbey, for a member of the New York Yacht Club. This boat will meet the Amorita and the Quisetta in the races of next season, and as the former is receiving important alterations at City Island and the latter will be sure to be in the best of trim there is a prospect of interesting schooner contests. This will be so to a marked degree if a second new boat of the 75-foot class, of which there is a well defined rumor, takes shape.

Mr. Cary Smith sailed on the Amorita last summer in all her races, and the additional experience this veteran designer and yachtsman thus acquired will be embodied in the new boat.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.
ALL NEXT WEEK
Matinee Daily, Commencing Tuesday.
Engagement of
The E. V. Phelan Stock Co.,
Including ELLA CAMERON, JAMES DURKIN, and an excellent company, presenting
Tuesday—Matinee, "Lady Audley's Secret." Evening, "The Fatal Card."
Wednesday—Matinee, "A Southern Romance." Evening, "Held by the Enemy."
Thursday—Matinee, "Led Astray. Evening, "In Sight of St. Paul's."
Friday—Matinee, "The Creole." Evening, "Too Much Johnson."
Saturday—Matinee, "Held by the Enemy." Evening, "The Great Randolph Mystery."
And a Vaudeville Show alone worth the price of admission, headed by the great Brindamour. Ladies' Concert Orchestra.
PRICES: Matinee, 10c. and 20c. Evenings, 10c., 20c. and 30c.
Seats on sale Saturday, Dec. 1.

"Add nothing but water"
—TO—
"HIGGINSON PREPARED MORTAR
And you have a superior wall or ceiling for tinting, painting or papering.
FOR SALE BY
A. & H. G. HAMMETT,
Lumber, Hardware, Brick, Lime, Cement, Drain Pipe, etc., Paints and Varnishes.
Yard and Store, 321 & 347 Thames Street

To be worthy of being the best store in our line . . requires BRAINS.
To select the large stock suitable for your needs . . requires EXPERIENCE.
To buy the goods right, which means for cash, . . requires CAPITAL.
To sell them to the universal satisfaction of our trade . requires TACT.

We have these requisites,
They are at your disposal,
And solicit your trade
In the Holiday line.

Skin-Covered Horses from 25c.
Sets of Furniture from 25c.
Magic Lanterns from 49c.
China Dishes from 10c.
Stone Blocks from 25c.

Britannia Tea Sets from 10c.
Pewter Soldiers from 25c.
Ten Pins from 25c.
Tool Chests from 25c.
Soldier Suits from 49c.

Nested Blocks from 25c.
Iron Trains from 25c.
Iron Banks from 10c.
Guns from 25c.
Trick Boxes from 59c.

Pianos from 25c.
Tin Kitchens from 25c.
Horse Reins from 10c.
Drums from 25c.
A B C Blocks from 10c.

Velocipedes	from	$2.23
Tricycles	"	4.50
Four-Wheel Wagons	"	.73
Two-Wheel Carts	"	.10
Baby Sleighs	"	1.90
Doll Carriages	"	.25
Boys' Clippers	"	.25
Girls' Sleighs	"	.25
Wheelbarrows	"	.25
Rocking Horses,	"	.95
Chair Rockers	"	.95
Writing Desks	"	.73
Children's Chairs	"	.25
Dolls' Cradles	"	.25
Nursery Chairs	"	.95
Table-Croquet,	"	.95
Wash Sets,	"	.25
Blackboards	"	.25
Mechanical Toys	"	.25
Doll Houses	"	.95

—AT—
Landers & Son's,
THE LEADERS IN HOLIDAY GOODS,
167 THAMES STREET.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.
OPERA HOUSE.
Monday, December 10.
Newport Artillery Co. Benefit.
DIRECT FROM FROHMAN'S
William Gillette's Great Comedy Triumph.
Because She Loved Him So.
Light, Wholesome and Full of Laughter
The Little Minister of Farce.
PRICES: 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Reserved seat sale for exchange tickets Friday, Dec. 7. Regular sale Saturday, Dec. 8. Tickets on sale at C. M. Cole's, Newport One Price and Kenyon & Smith's.

Pure Water,
Better than distilled water, purer than spring water. 150 gallons for $1.50 per month. Walter S. Langley, agent, 174 Thames street.

TURKEYS.
LANDERS & PECKHAM,
142 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 1325.

Watches!
Carefully selected stock of watches—gold, gold filled and silver cases; beautifully made, engraved and plain.
Watch Chains for Ladies and Gentlemen.
—AT—
E. C. Blaine's, 245 Thames Street
Near Mill Street.

THE BEE HIVE.

The Christmas selling begins now. This store was never better prepared for it. Every week and every day of every week from now till Xmas will be busy days in this store. There's much choosing to be done and it pays to do the choosing early.

Christmas Handkerchiefs.
The largest stock we have ever owned; the most comprehensive assortments, especially suited for presents, and you'll find them here at the right prices.
At 12½c, dainty, lace-trimmed, embroidered, over 200 styles to select from.
At 25c, a large variety of choice styles with pure linen centres.
At 50c., 75c. and 98c., a collection of exquisite styles which will please the best expert buyers of handkerchiefs.

Stylish Jackets and Capes for Christmas.
25 Black Kersey Cloth Jackets, with the new high collar and bell-shaped sleeves, reduced from $7.50 to $5.98.
15 High-Grade Jackets, in pearl, grey and tan, all novelty styles (no two being alike), reduced from $12.50 to $9.75.
24 Walking Skirts, of heavy Melton cloth, reduced from $1.98 to $1.49.

Fine Flannel Waists for Gifts.
60 Fine French Flannel Waists, in red, blue, drab, green and old rose, reduced from $2.98 to $2.25.
All the $5 Waists merged into one lot and now offered at $3.98.

Fine Furs for Xmas.
Real Marten Scarfs, worth $6, at $4.75.
Sable Racoon Scarfs, a very stylish and pretty fur, worth $5, at $3.95.
Storm Collars of Electric Seal, worth $3.75, at $2.50.
Children's Fur Sets, from 98c. to $1.75.
Silky, Fluffy, Ostrich Feather Boas, 45 inches long, at $10, $12.50 and $15 each.

The Holiday Neckwear for Men.
Tecks, Four-in-hands and Imperial Scarfs, made of rich and lustrous silk and satin, in pretty checks and stripes, in all colors and in light and dark effects, and all at one price, 25c.

Umbrellas for Gifts.
Scores of styles and all selected with the greatest care as to their suitability for gifts. We note two very tempting lots.
26-inch Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, with choice handles, easily worth $1.65, at $1.25.
26-inch Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, with 25 different fancy handles to select from, would be cheap at $2, your choice at $1.49.

The Doll Collection.
Dressed Dolls at 25c., 42c., 49c., 62c., 98c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.98 and $2.49.
Kid-Body Dolls from 33c., to $1.25

Kid Gloves
For gifts are always suitable when they are the right sort. Buying them here you make no experiments, as the kind we sell have stood the test of our 18 years' business career in this city. We sell them at 75c., $1, $1.25 and $1.50.
Cashmere Gloves, Knitted Gloves and Mittens of every kind, all at popular prices.

Two Stocking Specials.
Ladies' Two-Threaded Cotton Hose, regular value 25c., at 17c. a pair.
Girls' and Boys' Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, which we can recommend to wear well, and actually worth 25c., at 15c. a pair.

10 dozen Silk Mufflers, in various colors (can also be used as stand covers or pillow tops), regular value $1, at only 59c.

Trimmed Silk Pin Cushions, the 75c. ones at 59c.; the $1 ones at 75c.

Turkish Golf Embroidered Pillow Covers, exquisite in workmanship, at $1.98 and $2.49.

Petticoats, of Silk, Sateen and Mercerized, in black and colors, lined and unlined, at tempting low prices.

Ribbon for Fancy Work.
From the narrow baby width to 5 inches wide, in all the desirable colors.

TYPHOID IN CAMPS.

Twenty Thousand Cases from May to September, 1898.

Surgeon General's Report on Its Origin and Spread.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Surgeon General Sternberg made public today a report upon the origin and spread of typhoid fever in the United States military camps during the Spanish war of 1898, prepared at his instance by a board consisting of Major Walter Reed, surgeon, U. S. A.; Major Victor C. Vaughan, division surgeon, U. S. V., and Major Edward O. Shakespeare, brigadier surgeon, U. S. V. The surgeon general prefaces the report by calling attention to the vast amount of work the medical corps was called upon to perform during the war, in order to cope with the tremendous increase of the army in the field, and comments upon the widespread prevalence of typhoid in 1898, 20,000 cases of this disease appearing among the troops encamped within the limits of the United States from May until September of that year.

A general summary of the conclusions reached by the board indicates that during the Spanish war every regiment constituting the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh army corps developed typhoid fever, this being true of both the volunteer and regular commands. More than 90 per cent of the volunteer regiments are shown to have developed typhoid within eight weeks after going into camp, and the fever developed also in certain of the regular regiments within three to five weeks after the tents went up. Typhoid became epidemic in all camps, large and small, in the North and some in the South, and was found to be so widely distributed in this country that one or more cases were likely to appear in any regiment within eight weeks after assembly, whether on the march or stationary.

It is also stated that, with typhoid fever as widely disseminated as it is in this country, the chances are that if a regiment of 1,300 men should be assembled in any section and kept in a camp having the most perfect sanitary conditions one or more cases of the fever would develop. Nevertheless, it was found that many commands during the war were unwisely located, that the space allotted to regiments was, in some instances, entirely inadequate, and that many regiments were allowed to remain on one site too long.

There were regiments at Chickamauga which did not move a tent from the time of their arrival in May to their departure late in August. Requests for changes in location made by medical officers, on account of the unfit condition of the camps in question, were not always granted. In some instances camps were set up in the face of earnest protests from medical officers against the sanitary unfitness of the sites selected. The camps became very filthy in general, it is stated, and line officers are thus held responsible to some extent for the unsanitary conditions that developed. In this connection the board expresses the opinion that greater authority should be given medical officers in questions relating to the hygiene of camps.

The board concerns in general the methods of disposing of the excretions of the human body and fecal matter, holding that a lack of proper facilities in this respect was in large measure responsible for the prevalence of the fever in the camps. Where water carriage cannot be secured in permanent camps, it is suggested that all fecal matter be disinfected and then carted away from the camp, and the board has made a special requisition that galvanized iron troughs containing milk of lime be utilized for this purpose.

Infected water was found to be an important factor in the spread of typhoid in the national encampments of 1898. To guard against the contamination of the water supply, however, facilities for the sterilization of water for troops in the field are recommended.

Flies, which swarmed over infected fecal matter in the camp pits, are believed to have been transmitters of typhoid bacillus. It has been conclusively settled that a company badly infected with typhoid cannot rid itself of the infection by simply changing its location, as it carries with it the specific agents of the disease in the bodies of its men and in their clothing, bedding and tentage.

Malaria was not a prevalent disease among the camps during the war, although many short attacks of typhoid were generally diagnosed as some form of malarial fever. Altogether about one fifth of the soldiers in the national encampments during the Spanish war developed typhoid, about half of the cases being correctly diagnosed by the army surgeons. The death rate was 7.61 per cent, and the average period of incubation was found to be about 10½ days.

COTTON FOR THE ORIENT.

Great Trade Activity Expected When the Chinese Troubles are Over.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 7.—A special to the Oregonian from New Orleans says: The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company is arranging to handle cotton on through bills of lading from New Orleans via Portland and its own line of steamships to the Orient. Traffic Manager Campbell of the company arrived here yesterday from Portland for the purpose of looking over the situation and mapping out a plan. It is proposed to establish an office in New Orleans, and from there send traveling agents through the cotton country to secure the business, which Mr. Campbell thinks will be large in volume.

It was only a short while ago that the shipment of cotton to Japan and China from New Orleans began, but the growth in the traffic has been phenomenal, and recently a large number of Japanese cotton buyers came here and arranged for largely increased supplies. Mr. Campbell is in close touch with the Oriental trade, and says that a wonderful activity will develop just as soon as the present Chinese troubles are settled. He expects to be ready to handle large cotton shipments from New Orleans through the port and terminal within 60 or 90 days.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. James Coggeshall has gone to New York.

—Mr. H. D. Auchincloss went to New York yesterday.

—Mrs. W. R. Hunter has been spending a few days in Boston.

—Former Commodore and Mrs. E. T. Gerry have returned to New York.

—Mr. F. H. Child left last night for a visit to Baltimore and Annapolis, Md.

—The street department is making an effort to fill the hollows on Long wharf with crushed stone.

—Mr. Irving J. Gill has returned from Syracuse, N. Y., where he has been spending the holidays.

—Assemblyman John H. Crosby will accompany Governor Gregory and his staff to Washington next week.

—Mr. and Mrs. James G. Topham will leave tomorrow for New Rochelle, N. Y., to visit their daughter, Mrs. Fogarty.

—Brown & Howard's crusher has closed down for the winter, unless additional orders which are expected are received.

—Mr. Isaac S. Bailey has returned to New York. He contemplates engaging in the farming business in New Hampshire.

—Captain Alonzo Baker, for many years pilot on the Wickford line, returned home yesterday after a brief visit to Newport.

—The toy electric cars on a miniature track shown in A. E. Burland & Co.'s window on Thames street attract considerable attention.

—The Old Colony freight yard is nearly filled with cars, chiefly with building material and hay, which has been arriving faster than it could be carted away in the weather that has prevailed.

—Arrivals at the Perry House include A. W. Smith, Providence; F. S. Pleadwell, Washington; H. W. Jenkins, H. A. Munson, Boston; A. P. Bresel, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Thompson.

—Tomorrow will be the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, and will be observed at both St. Mary's and St. Joseph churches by masses at 5:30, 7 and 8 a. m. Vespers will be sung at St. Mary's at 7:30 p. m.

—A quantity of altar fixtures from one of the Catholic churches of Fall River was taken to Block Island yesterday and will be used for the altar of the Catholic Chapel there. The church from which it came has put in a marble altar.

—At the evening service at the Second Baptist Church Sunday the pastor, Rev. J. F. Fleming, will give the fourth in the series of historical sketches on the Gentile Kings of the New Testament, the subject being "The Tables Turned."

—This evening the boys of the Training Station will have an entertainment that should please. It was arranged by Singing Master Rankin and the performers are so well known that its success is assured from the start.

—Mr. C. R. Andersen, manager of the firm of Anderson & Grinnell, is in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, arranging for the winter shipment of lobsters to the firm's house here, which has not been active for some weeks. The first shipment from Canada is expected about the middle of the month.

—The work of construction on the new icehouse for the Newport Hospital at Lily pond has so far advanced that it will practically be finished this week. The work of setting up the hoisting machinery will begin next week. Everybody who has seen the house says it is the finest and best equipped icehouse they have seen.

—The steam roller is at work on Long wharf, rolling down the filled-in portion of the south dock. Workmen are busy doing all sorts of things about the wharf and the new depots, which are rapidly approaching completion. The top of the wall on the south face of the wharf is being filled in with cemented rock, to hold the coating of the macadamized road bed.

—The object of the fair, with dancing which Local Union No. 176, Carpenters and Joiners, will hold at Masonic hall every night next week, is to raise money for the relief fund. Each evening some of the other local organizations will be guests at the fair, and Mayor Boyle and the members of the City Council have accepted an invitation to be present Wednesday evening.

—Some of the asphalt pavement on Thames street is already showing signs of departing, and by next spring there promises to be many a hole on the street. A little attention to these holes as they first appear might stay the process of enlargement and keep the road in better condition for passing vehicles than would be the case were they neglected, as they too often have been.

—The mud at the junction of Long wharf and Washington street during the recent rains was so thick and was so general that it was impossible even in the daytime to pick out an approximately dry place to walk. What those who went to the New York boat in the dark ran into can therefore be imagined. On Washington street in one place a board about six inches wide was used as a foot-bridge.

—A social was held last evening in the Sunday school rooms of the First Presbyterian Church, under the direction of the Ladies' Aid Society. After an address of welcome by the pastor, Rev. George Whitefield Mead, there were vocal solos by Miss Gosling, Mr. John McKay and Master Benjamin McLyman; a recitation by Mr. William Dick and a drill by seven young girls. Refreshments were served and the evening was pleasantly spent by the large number of the church and congregation present.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

Dr. Strong Gives a Summary of the Work of the Foreign Societies.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Since October 1 Rev. E. E. Strong, D. D., editorial secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, has been engaged in the collection of the statistics of Protestant missions, especially the statistics for the United States, Canada and Great Britain. The summary shows that the Foreign Missionary societies of the United States have 920 stations, 6,891 out-stations, 3,038 missionary churches, 372,470 communicants, who contributed last year $700,977. The contributions from home and foreign sources for foreign missions last year were $5,209,654.

Canadian foreign missionary societies have 142 stations, 293 out-stations, 377 missionaries of whom 206 are women; 129 native laborers, 44 churches, 15,039 communicants, who contributed last year $1,723. The Canadian contributions for foreign missions from home and foreign sources were $372,049 last year.

The foreign missionary societies of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Continental Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa and the West Indies have 6,261 stations, 32,066 out-stations, 13,096 missionaries, of whom 6,739 are women; 71,137 native laborers, 10,985 churches, 1,281,621 communicants, who contributed last year $1,915,587. The total contributions for foreign missions in these countries from home and foreign sources last year were $17,660,501. In nearly every way there has been a gain and in most particulars a large increase over the previous year. Dr. Strong has received fuller returns than heretofore.

In the number of communicants, however, there is a marked decrease, which is accounted for by the omission of those enumerated in lands which are at least partly Protestant and also of baptized adherents in some missions who should not be classed as communicants. In all cases the figures are said to understate rather than overstate the work done.

The additions to the force of the American Board during the last year were 40—11 men and 29 women; but in the meantime, aside from the ordinary losses by death and withdrawal, there has been the wholly unprecedented loss of 13 missionaries in China, who have met the martyr's death, so that the total force at present numbers 526—177 men and 349 women.

Twenty years ago, the number of ordained missionaries in the field was only four less than now, while the number of women has increased from 246 to 349. The notable gain within the two decades is in the number of native laborers, which has increased from 1,269 to 3,472.

The war in South Africa has entirely broken up missionary work within the territory of the Transvaal and the Orange River colonies, but it has not disturbed to any great degree the work of the missionaries of the American Board in Natal.

Chicago to Build a Municipal Lodging House.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—A model lodging house, along the lines mapped out by Mayor Harrison for a municipal lodging house, for the accommodation of worthy men temporarily out of employment, is to be built by the Chicago Aid and Relief Society. It is estimated that the lot and construction of the building will cost in the neighborhood of $40,000.

Washington's Offcial Vote.

TACOMA, Washn., Dec. 7.—The official vote of Washington is: McKinley, 57,456; Bryan, 41,868; Frink, Repn. governor, 51,041; Rogers, Dem., 53,571. The Prohibitionists polled 2,345 votes, the Social Democrats 1,906 and Social Labor 1,066.

A Monument to Pere Marquette.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the trustees of the Marquette Monument Association, held here yesterday, $3,000 was subscribed with which to erect a memorial in honor to Pere Jacques Marquette. After a long debate it was decided to erect a shaft and statue, to cost $30,000, in the National park on Mackinac island. The monument will consist of a shaft of New England granite, 20 feet high, crowned with a heroic figure representing Father Marquette. The rest of the money will be raised by public subscription.

Denver Licenses Prize Fights.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 7.—The board of aldermen has passed a bill licensing prize fights at $250 for each performance.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

There will be an election in Woonsocket December 31 for the choice of mayor. Such was the decision of the board of aldermen at its meeting last evening, the resolution fixing that time as the date for the special election being adopted without discussion. The resolution fixing that as the time for the election set forth the fact that Eastwood Eastwood had been elected to the office of mayor for the year 1901 and that he had, since being elected and before qualifying, deceased, declaring that this created a vacancy which could be filled by the board of aldermen directing the city clerk to issue his call for another election.

Alexander Campbell, for 20 years a resident of Slatersville, North Smithfield, died Wednesday evening of heart disease. The deceased was born in Scotland, coming to this country when a young man. He served 10 years in the navy and 10 years in the New Hampshire state militia. During the civil war Mr. Campbell was in service three years and was on the Kearsarge when the Alabama was sunk off the coast of France, June 19, 1864. He was a member of Smith Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Woonsocket.

James Smith Fletteplace, one of the older residents of Providence, well known throughout the state in commercial and business circles, died last evening in his eighty-seventh year at his home in that city. The deceased was born in Smithfield, June 12, 1814.

John T. O'Sullivan, 11 years old, while stealing a ride, it is said, on the rear platform of an East Providence car on the corner of Ann and Tockwotton streets Providence, yesterday afternoon, fell off and fractured his skull. The boy is now at the Rhode Island Hospital and reported as being comfortable.

Providence has a plan for the removal of trolley poles from the sidewalks of Westminster street. That thoroughfare is always crowded and the space which the poles occupy upon the walks is needed for other purposes. The narrowness of the street also is accentuated by the large, tall poles, while the obstructions to firemen from the multiplication of street and sidewalk fixtures in such cramped quarters is no small reason for the removal of the poles. The plan by which their removal is to be consummated is a simple one, the span wires that are now attached to the poles being fastened to the walls of the substantially built buildings along the street by means of eye bolts. These bolts are surrounded by rosettes, so that they are ornamental rather than unsightly, as might be supposed. The work has already been begun and will be continued as fast as the abutters agree to the attaching of the wires to their buildings, the Union Railroad Company bearing the expense of the change. A vast improvement in the appearance and utility of Westminster street will unquestionably result.

GOOD HIGHWAYS.

[New York Sun.]

During the last few years, particularly during the last 12 months, the good roads movement has gained greatly in strength. The wheelmen, who gave it its first impetus, have been effectively reinforced by the automobilists, who are increasing in numbers and whose tremendous possibilities of speed makes them even more clamorous for smooth, hard roadbeds.

It was learned recently from the president of the Good Road Department of the National Good Roads and Irrigation Congress, who, as the head of a committee, has recently returned from his mission to Washington, that steps taken by the Congress to secure an appropriation and legislation in furtherance of its cause promise high success. President McKinley assured the committee that its recommendations had his approval, and Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture endorsed the project without hesitation. Moreover, it is reported that fully 200 Senators and Congressmen have promised to aid in securing the appropriation asked for—$150,000 for the use of the office of public roads inquiries, recently instituted by the Department of Agriculture.

The proposition of the Good Roads Congress is that one mile of model highway be built by the federal government in every state of the Union, one quarter of a mile to be constructed in four parts of each state. In addition, the state legislatures which convene next year will be asked individually to enact laws for road improvement. The president of the congress intends that it shall have a representative in every county of the United States, whose function will be to stimulate the sentiment for good roads throughout his territory.

During the past year several organized forces have been engaged in this work, many of which have a national reputation. Besides the organizations referred to, there are the League of American Wheelmen, the Automobile Club of America, the National League for Good Roads, and scores of smaller organizations with similar purposes. Through the instrumentality of one or more of these bodies sample roads have been built in various parts of the country, and much pertinent literature has been circulated. All the organizations have been untiringly energetic.

It has been shown here and abroad that the country which has good roads provides itself with an admirable equipment for commercial superiority; that the United States should possess the poorest public roads system of any of the large nations has long been deplored.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

An Xmas Gift for the Fastidious.

Santa Claus will feel in our superb stock of trimmed millinery. We are displaying some artistic creations in exceedingly stylish hats, toques, turbans and bonnets that are a rare combination of beauty and utility, and combine exquisite color effects and rich elegance. If Santa Claus doesn't remember you, make yourself an Xmas gift from our stock.

G. H. KIRBY, 88 BROADWAY.

Pattern Hats and Bonnets

For Autumn and Winter,

M. E. TOBIN,

40 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Pelham Millinery Parlors

F. N. DAWLEY, 27 Pelham St.

AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF ALL THE Latest Millinery Models.

PATTERN HATS AND NOVELTIES.

$25 in gold to be drawn Dec. 24. A ticket given with every 50c. purchase.

N. L. MASON 18 BROADWAY

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,

Formerly of Park Square, Boston.

Has opened parlors at 5 Mt. Vernon St.

Newport Transfer Express Co.

Solicit Consignments of Freight.

Piano Moving a Specialty.

The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.

Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.

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Telephone 271-2.

We are Agents for Morgan & Wright' Rubber Tires.

J. L. BACHELLER,

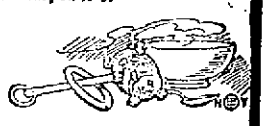
Langley's Wharf, Newport R. I.

H-O

When baby from its tiny state
Decided he would grow,
His source of natural supply
Became unhappily a-dry;
And then we used H-O.

Then how his little body knit
To fibre fine—and O!!
No twitches turned his life amiss,
No flatulence—because there is
No colic in H-O.

But there is body, bone and brain,
And vim, and healthy glow;
For mother Nature intervened
That happy day on which we weaned
The baby on H-O.



A Trained Nurse writes:
"Wean your baby on H-O,
Boil the flakes for one hour,
Strain, and thin with milk."
H-O (Hornby's Steam Cooked Oatmeal) is a full ration,
containing all the elements
necessary for the development
of the body
in every stage of life.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Pianos to Rent or for Sale.

A number of upright pianos to rent low for the winter, or for sale low for cash on easy installments. For particulars and to see the instruments call at 150 Prospect Hill street.

JOHN VARS.

Special Reduction of Prices in Pianos for the Holidays.

If you will call we will satisfy you that you cannot do better elsewhere.

John Rogers, 210 Thames St.

The Brightest Thing

On record, the light produced by the

KERN BURNER,

That saves 50 per cent over old old style fish-tail burner or the present electric light. Call and see them as they work.

Goods in Season.

Coal Hods,
Coal Scoops,
Ash Cans,
Weather Strips,
Door Checks,

And you should understand that we represent the factory for Blount's stakes—the very best things made.

Oil Heaters.

Get the Miller patterns; do not smoke or smell, heat well, can be run low, are safe for bedroom use. See our prices. A Miller Lamp complete for $1.35, nickeled and a beauty.

Crockery, Tin and Enamel Ware.

The GEO. A. WEAVER CO.,

133 BROADWAY.

CHAMPION'S LINE.

28 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.

Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats.

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Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

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Week days only, 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 1 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 50c.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

B. DUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

For Block Island.

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

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AGENT FOR

White Star, Anchor and Dominion Line Atlantic Steamers.

Drafts on the Old Country for Sale.

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Parcels, packages received and forwarded to any part of the WORLD.

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Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,

—FROM—

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Agt. S. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l. Manager, Boston, Mass.
H. L. JERNEGAN, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

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Portieres, Window Shades, Carpets and Rugs

GO TO

J. W. Horton & Co's,

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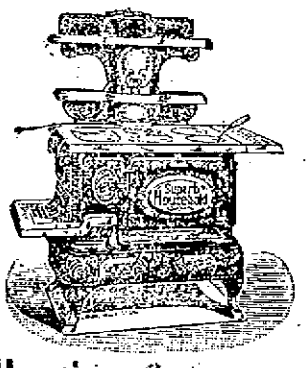
Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, Packers and Shippers.



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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Plain Cakes and Candies

Always on hand. We have also

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CREMES

LYON & COMPANY.
NEW YORK—CHICAGO

Lyon's Celebrated Chocolate Creams on sale.

Chas. F. Frasch

GOOD DRY

Storage for Carriages

FLUDDER BROTHERS,

15 BEACH STREET.

Arctic Ice Co.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in natural and artificial ice.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.

PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

OFFICE, COMMERCIAL WHARF.

JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:10	*7:35
Providence, arrive,	11:50	3:18	5:50	9:50
Boston, arr.,	1:45	4:30	7:00	11:00
New York, arr.,	4:30	6:58	11:00	4*
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	*10:02	*1:02
Boston,		10:03	1:03	3:00
Providence,		11:11	2:10	4:15
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:00	4:00	6:40
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.

4 Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:10 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:20 A. M.; Washington, 10:32 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From Foot of Market Square, Newport.

October 1, 1900.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Newport—***6:30, **7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15, 7:15, *7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.

Leave Fall River—***6:30, **6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, *10:45 P. M.

*** To Portsmouth and return.
** Not run Sundays.
* To Portsmouth only.

More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company, or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,

20 Mill Street.

A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent or transient.

GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

BICYCLES.

Steam and Gasoline Carriages

Repaired and taken care of, also supplies, oils, waste and parts.

I repair typewriters, sewing machines, cash registers, bicycles, engines and boilers.

Knives and scissors sharpened.

Let me know your wants by telephone No. 155-5. I will call and give prompt attention.

GEO. W. SMITH,

MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER,

6 MARLBORO STREET.

A Bicycle Display

That will surely attract the attention of the public is our showing of the 1901 Orient, a high-grade, durable wheel at $50 and $35. Call and see it.

We also store, re-nickel and re-enamel your wheel for the winter months for $10.

A few 1900 Orients at cost prices.

Edison Phonographs, Records and Supplies. Taxidermist. Sporting Goods. Automobiles.

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HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

DENNIS SHANAHAN,

Hay and Grain.

AGENTS FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

The Chas. E. Spooner Co.,

DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Hay,

Straw, Salt, etc.

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

Telephone Connection.

Sulpho-Napthol.

A HOUSE ON FIRE.

4

Barrels of Dry Kindling Wood

TO ANY PART OF THE CITY

For $1.

Leave your orders at 69 to 75 Mill Street.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

A SENSIBLE MAN

would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more Coughs, Colds, and Incipient Consumption than all other medicines. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle Free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Price 25c. and 50c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Place as cook or to do general housework. Apply at 642 Thames street.

WANTED—Position by good experienced cook (white). Address Box 63, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by a Swedish girl to do general housework. Address 24 Hunnewell St.

WANTED—Situation by colored girl to do light housework or cook in private family. Address 20 Heath court.

WANTED—A lady would like to have pupils to teach or would do writing and copying. Address Box 43, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Young girl to wait on lady; also to do sewing. Apply between 12 M. and 2 P. M. at 17 Rhode Island avenue. Must have references.

WANTED—American boy as clerk in real estate office. Address, in own handwriting, Box 65, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Place as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best of references. Address Box 21, Daily News Office.

MANAGER—Old established mercantile house wants honest, capable man to manage branch. Salary $125 month, extra commissions. No soliciting required, but must take general direction business and be ambitious. Good references and $800 cash required. Experience as manager not necessary if qualified in other respects. Manager, Drawer 71, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Man in each town in this county to handle my patent Air-tight Wood Weather Strip for doors and windows. Positively makes an air-tight joint. Charles J. Ford, 552 High street, Holyoke, Mass.

WANTED—Hustling young man can make $60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co., 4th and Lomst streets, Phila., Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Young, pure white bulldog, long ears and long tail, small collie. Reward if returned to 11 East Street.

FOUND—About 7 weeks ago, a bicycle, which was left in the yard. Address 570 Thames St.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Cottage on Whitehall street; all modern improvements. Apply to J. A. Barker, 316 Thames street.

TO LET—Upper tenement at 28 Clarke street. Apply on the premises.

WANTED—Five or six respectable boarders. Pleasant rooms and good board; terms reasonable. Apply at 16 West Narragansett avenue.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with good board, furnace heat, gas and bath; terms from $5. 20 High street (between Church and Mary).

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Kay Street House,

15 KAY STREET,

Will remain open during the fall to accommodate guests desiring to remain late in the season.

L. M. LINFIELD Proprietor.

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Finest ocean view. Adjoins new Polo Field and Golf Links. Private beach.

Thirty acres situated on Ocean Drive. All attractions of city and country.

Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

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EUROPEAN PLAN.

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American and European plans.

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My Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, Hearts and trimming will arrive all fresh and green about the 15th. Wait for me if you want something fine.

I have some fine small Palms and Rubber Plants from 35c. up; a nice thing for a Christmas present.

I also have all kinds of Skates—both Ice and Rolling Skates.

I have just added a new line of Coffee and Tea Pots, etc., nickel plated on copper, that will last for 15 years. "Very cheap."

All kinds of Bulbs, and the Potting Soil to grow them in. At

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For Gentlemen of Refined Taste,

A watch should be elegant in design and finish. Of course its principal function is to keep good time, whether one is at home or traveling, but neatness and beauty of case are second only to the quality of the mechanism. Our guarantee will assure you that you are getting what you pay for here.

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Leary's Intelligence Office,

103 Broadway.

WONDERFUL DOLL HOUSES.

Typical Colonial Mansions Reproduced in All Their Details.

[New York Sun.]

Toyland up to date would be as bewildering to the old-time child as modern New York would be to a Pilgrim Father. Not a year goes by without the introduction of hosts of ingenious new toys, and if the modern youngsters do not have so much fun with mechanical toys as their grandparents had with old spools and corncob dolls, that does not alter the fact that modern toymakers are clever.

Doll houses are not a new thing. The Utrecht Museum has one that was made in 1630, and is still ahead of anything else of its kind; but, while doll houses as a genus, are old, a brand-new species of the article has appeared out in Chicago. A clever young architect and all-around artist of that city was in England last year and fell a hopeless victim to the charms of the old English country houses. She determined to make a tiny copy of one of these houses, call it Cranford, and design for it a set of dolls which would represent the characters in Mrs. Gaskell's book. That was the origin of the Cranford doll houses, though the Cranford was never built and the name of the doll houses is, so far, a misnomer.

A picturesque cottage in a Chicago suburb was the model for the first of the doll houses. Then the designer had a happier idea and decided to reproduce the typical Colonial houses of our country. Mount Vernon was, naturally, among the first models; and, possibly, the most fascinating of the doll houses is this miniature Mount Vernon, whose every detail is an exact reproduction of the old house overlooking the Potomac. No house was ever freer from sham than this midget. Shingles, clapboards, cornices are made to scale and are as genuine as they are tiny. The white-painted woodwork is carefully panelled, and the Colonial stairway has its diminutive mahogany handrail. The walls are hung with Colonial paper, and the furniture is carefully copied from correct Colonial designs in mahogany and walnut. The wonderful four-posted beds, chintz-curtained, are executed as carefully as the great beds from which they were copied, the spindle-legged chairs and cabinets, the buffets and dining tables, the brass andirons, even the kitchen utensils, are minute works of art. Only the Washington family is a trifle below par. In matters of dress the father of his country and his household are beyond reproach, but, with regret, it must be admitted that their manners leave much to be desired. The illustrious first in war, etc., gives way too entirely to unconventional relaxation, in the bosom of his family, and departs from dignity in his attitudes, while Mrs. Washington varies rigid hauteur with most inelegant abandon. Even Dinah, stately in the tiled kitchen, gives way at times to eccentricities of manner unbefitting an African princess who has always lived with the first families.

As a matter of fact, dolls plausible enough for these artistic and realistic Cranford houses are not in the market, and the doll house architect suffers much bitterness of soul over this plan in her scheme; but she hopes that the houses will evolve the dolls and bring toy society up to their level. It's a sort of university settlement experiment in doll land.

The Craigie house is another charming doll house, and though the Longfellows behave quite as badly as the Washingtons, their home is altogether delightful. The original Craigie house has been remodelled to a slight extent, and the doll house follows the plan of the historic house as it now stands, with its new piazzas, its coloring of buff and white, and its changed doorways; but the old brass knocker is on the door, and the inside furnishing is enough to drive a lover of antiques mad with envy, with its beautiful old chairs and sofas and candelabra and fenders, and dressing tables, etc. The Whittier house at Danvers, in its good gray simplicity, was another model, and some of the famous old Virginia homes are to be copied, if arrangements can be made with their owners.

Then the real Cranford house is to be undertaken, following that, a series of houses that figure in famous books, and sets of dolls representing the characters in the books. Historic houses of Europe are buzzing in the designer's brain; and she talks, too, of a series showing the typical doll houses of all foreign countries, with dolls in correct costume. It all sounds most enticing and would almost tempt the Olympians to go back to doll days. Indeed, there's a question as to whether these Olympians would not appreciate the doll houses more than the children will, and whether the delicate art expended upon these miniatures isn't wasted on child nature.

The designer answers, "No." She has already found that the children adore the houses and that their curiosity with regard to the history of the models and their owners, is inexhaustible. The stories give child imagination endless material from which to weave pretending play, and the pure art of the tiny playthings insensibly must affect child ideals and taste. As a course in history, literature and art made easy, the Cranford houses may be a good thing; but it is to be hoped that side of the question will not receive such emphasis that these delightful new toys will be forced into the ranks of the gilded pills which are forced down so many infantile throats with scientific method. Children are being instructed so persistently that one quite understands the waif who recently went into a Fifth avenue book store and asked for a good book that wouldn't teach him anything. "A book where the boys do things and nobody explains nothing." These Cranford houses are adorable playthings. They should not be taken too seriously.

There are other doll houses, based on much the same idea as these new ones; but they are all in museums. The famous Utrecht doll house did belong to private individuals, though no one knows positively who had it made. Tradition says that it was ordered by a wealthy old woman of Amsterdam in the early part of the seventeenth century, and that she deliberately sunk her fortune in it, so that her heirs should get as little as possible of her money. If there is truth in the story, it is to be hoped that those heirs had a more robust sense of humor than the majority of their countrymen. After all, it must have been a most enterprising occupation for an idle old lady's declining years, the planning of that doll house. What a time she must have had with architects and painters and cabinet makers and upholsterers before she got things to suit her! There was all the pomp and ceremony of building a magnificent house, and yet it could all be done under her eyes, as she sat in her easy chair, in her own room.

D. B.

The best artisans and architects of the time were employed upon the work. The walls and ceilings were painted and signed by Moncheron, Van Mieris and other men of their stamp, while the sculptures are by Van Bossuit. On the tables are tiny portfolios filled with miniature engravings by famous engravers of that period. On an elaborately carved oak cabinet is a collection of rare small coins of great value, every detail of a superb patrician house is reproduced. In the kitchen are the great old Dutch fireplace and the brass and copper utensils of the seventeenth century, many of the latter in shapes and designs that cannot be found now in utensils of the ordinary size. Everything is made accurately to scale. Each tiny ewer or pan or kettle is moulded and finished as carefully as any masterpiece. She must have been an exacting patroness, that rich old Dutch lady.

In the wash room, where maids in costume are washing, wringing and ironing, are all sorts of devices that are now quite forgotten and that the ordinary Dutch housewife would never recognize; and the nursery, with its chubby doll children, is a revelation of early Dutch childhood. The bedrooms are gorgeous, and in the drawing rooms where flounced and periwigged patricians sprawl in a fashion that bears a surprising resemblance to the manner of the simple Washingtons and Longfellows, the degree of elegance makes a poor republican feel himself depressed and unworthy.

It seems a pity that this monument to patrician society should have passed into the hands of a Slob, but it did. In 1 it belonged to Van der Beecks of Amsterdam, who gave it as a wedding present to his daughter Margaret, when she was so far lost to euphony as to marry Dirk Slob. This Dirk Slob made some important additions to the treasures of the doll house. His mother's family were the French Dupuys of Montburn, protégés of Mazarin, and through them came the exquisite miniatures of Mazarin, Louis XIV and his queen that were hung on the walls of the doll house. In 1831 thieves stole some of the valuable furniture of the doll house, but much of what was lost was replaced, and then its owner, the granddaughter of Dirk Slob, gave it to the Museum of Utrecht for safe keeping.

The Kensington Museum also had a famous doll house, though this one is not to be compared with that of Utrecht. It is a reproduction of a Nuremberg workman's home of the seventeenth century, and is wonderful in artistic detail and fidelity. Like the Utrecht house, it is the crystallization of a period and a social class.

One of the most famous of very modern doll houses is the one given to the children of the Edinburgh Hospital by the King of Siam. In all his travels, so said the soft-spoken, gentle-faced Oriental, nothing else moved him and appealed to him as did that pathetic crowd of white-faced, suffering children; so he went back to London and took counsel with English friends. As a result of this consultation a five-hundred-dollar doll house went to the Children's Hospital of Edinburgh, with the compliments of the King of Siam, and Queen Victoria is second in the hearts of one group of her subjects.

Even the ordinary doll's house of commerce has come to be a very pretentious affair. One can buy an Italian villa or a French chateau or a Swiss chalet, a peasant's hut or a city mansion; and, in some of these houses, real water flows in the pipes and can be turned on in the kitchen and the bath room, and there are practicable electric lights in all the rooms.

KINDERGARTEN METHODS FOR MOTHERS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

We must choose, then, the influences of sight and sound which are to be for our children the means of growth. And in order that we may choose intelligently—in order, too, that these means of growth may advance by gradual and continuous stages corresponding to the development of the children themselves, we must study the needs of childhood at each stage of its development. These needs may be revealed to us in various ways. By watching children at play we discover what nature impels them to do and to enjoy. By recalling our own childhood we realize by what instincts we were governed at corresponding periods of growth. By studying the history of mankind we learn in what order his impulses were manifested and by what means they became the stepping-stones to higher forms of activity.

To these we must add Froebel's great principle of self-activity, of "freedom under law." Having discovered the needs of our children and the means of gratifying them, and having supplied these means in the environment of home or school, we must still leave body, mind, and soul free to do their own growing. No impatient forcing of faculties which seem to us slow in their unfolding, no arbitrary grafting of our personal convictions upon minds which must open to the light in their own way, but a patient and steadfast maintaining of the great general principles of right living—physical, mental and moral—until the little organism grasps and assimilates for itself the materials nature impels it to seek.

BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS INJURED.

Orders were issued in the New York navy yard yesterday to rush the work of cleaning the big dry dock No. 3, as battleship Massachusetts, badly injured, was on the way to Brooklyn, and would have to be dry docked immediately upon arriving. Aside from the order none of the officers of the yard would talk about the accident to the battleship. In connection with the order from Washington to make ready to dock the big vessel, the information was given that the injury was quite serious.

It was rumored in the yard a day or two ago that the Massachusetts had sprung a leak or had run aground in Hampton Roads. It was said that her pumps had to be used to keep her afloat, and that she would be brought to the local yard, but the order of yesterday was the first official confirmation of the accident.

It was November 9 that the auxiliary cruiser Buffalo, at the Brooklyn navy yard, was driven broadside on against the sharp ram of the Massachusetts, and a big hole was punched in the cruiser's starboard side. The collision occurred during an attempt to tow the Buffalo from the cob dock to another position. While tugs were pulling her away she was struck by a squall and sent with great force against the sharp nose of the Massachusetts. It was announced at the time that the Buffalo could be repaired without much difficulty. The Massachusetts was uninjured.

Officials of the Navy Department say they have little information as to the character of the leaks developed in the Massachusetts on her recent run to Hampton Roads. The ship has been in service with the North Atlantic squadron during the summer, and it was not known that she was in need of repairs. On the way down to Hampton Roads, however, she began to leak badly, and it was necessary to run the pumps at the time to keep the water down. At Hampton Roads temporary repairs were made, but it has been directed that she be sent to the dry dock for more extensive repairs. In the absence of detailed information as to the character of the leaks the officials of the department will not express an opinion as to their cause.

CURIOSITIES OF THE LOESS FORMATION.

[William Starling, in Engineering Magazine.]

Loess, wherever found, is a yellowish brownish, or grayish earth which is so soft and friable that it is easily reduced to powder between the fingers, and yet so firm a consistency that undermined by currents of water or other disturbing influences it will stand in perpendicular walls several hundred feet high. The particles composing the earth have been, by some process, reduced to such a minute state of division that it is asserted that they can be rubbed into the pores of the skin and disappear, without leaving any considerable residue. Roads are soon worn into this material, the walls on each side still retaining this perpendicular, till in the course of years there is formed a sunken road perhaps 30 or 80 feet beneath the level of the plateau. Often there are successive cuts which are transformed into terraces, and houses or villages built upon them after the manner of cliff dwellings. Indeed, chambers are frequently excavated deep into the walls, and even whole suites of room; in fact, as Richthofen says, the dwellings vary from simple caves to veritable loess palaces.

Similar things occur in the loess districts of the United States. Near Natchez, in Mississippi, and no doubt at plenty of other places, where the loess formation prevails, sunken roads may be seen 20 feet or more in depth, with vertical sides. During the siege of Vicksburg the people dug themselves bomb-proof shelters in the loess. In Nebraska and Kansas "dug-outs" in the same kind of soil are not, or were not, uncommon. In America and in Europe its utmost thickness is 100 or 200 feet, but in China it has a development of 10 times that much.

A CENTURY PARTY.

From St. Paul, Minn., is reported an original entertainment which the inventing hostess called a century party. Each guest at the St. Paul evening was provided with a pencil and a slip of paper, bearing the names of six authors, Dickens, Irving, Emerson, Kipling, Byron and Sienkiewicz. The test was to write down as many works of each as could be remembered, the prize going to the winner of the paper with the longest list, correctly named. To pronounce properly the names of famous persons was the next competition. For this each guest was furnished with a list which he was asked to read aloud. Some of the names selected were De Reszke, Chopin, Faure, Li Hung Chang, Paderewski, Munkacsy, and more, and though they are on everybody's lips glibly enough, it became a different matter to read them with every proper accent and inflection, while the hostess sat by armed with the dictionary that was taken as the standard for the evening. The third test was in the definitions and synonyms of a certain list of words, the task to be completed in a half hour. Now that prizes are accepted as a necessity of any entertainment, these new competitions to secure them will be welcome.

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By throwing it in the fire. That's what you do when you use slaty, or coal with a large percentage of ashes and clinkers.

Don't buy any other Lehigh Coal but "JEDDO." You cannot equal it for steady heat, lasting qualities, and a very small percentage of ashes, and little or any clinkers.

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Report of Condition of Industrial Trust Company as made under call of the State Auditor Nov. 20, 1900. (condensed)

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,		$6,671,359 88
Real Estate Mortgages,		535,216 75
Bonds and Stocks,		4,450,951 50
Industrial Trust Co., Building and Land,		748,111 16
Industrial Trust Co. Building and Land, Pawtucket,		42,313 68
Other Real Estate,		10,131 20
U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps,		5,461 48
Call Loans to Banks, Individuals and Corporations,	$1,669,236 29	
Due from Banks, Bankers and U. S. Treasurer,	2,033,134 47	
Cash in Vaults,	605,869 51	4,308,240 27
Total,		$16,771,785 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$1,200,000 00
Surplus,	400,000 00
Profit on hand, less Expenses and Interest on Deposits,	271,142 39
Reserved Interest,	17,100 74
Deposits,	14,883,542 79
Total,	$16,771,785 92

Accounts of Individuals, Corporations and Trustees respectfully solicited.

Depositors on Participation Account with the Industrial Trust Company receive all the advantages of savings banks, and in addition thereto the security afforded by the large Capital and Surplus of the Industrial Trust Company as stated above.

Aquidneck National Bank.

Lewis L. Simmons, Pres. Chas. T. Hopkins, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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Samuel McAdam, Peter King,
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Every Facility will be Afforded Depositors Consistent with Conservative Banking.

For SAFETY and SECURITY deposit your funds in a National Bank where TWICE A YEAR the condition of affairs is THOROUGHLY EXAMINED by two different persons, directed so to do by the COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, and FIVE REPORTS EACH YEAR, UNDER OATH, are published in a local paper.

EACH STOCKHOLDER IS LIABLE FOR TWICE THE AMOUNT OF HIS STOCK FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEPOSITORS, and the Bank is prohibited from making excessive loans.

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Of shoes where the race is between quality and prices, which is sure to end in a draw, is now going on in our store. Our customers will find that there are no tired or damp feet when wearing our well made, handsome and comfortable shoes. We fit your foot carefully with easy and stylish footwear, and our prices are below competition.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7, Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 42⅞. Amalgamated Copper 92⅞, Atchison preferred 83½, Burlington 185⅜, Baltimore & Ohio 79⅞, Brooklyn Transit 71⅜, Continental Tobacco 34½, Federal Steel 49⅞, Missouri Pacific 59⅞, New York Central 141⅜, Northern Pacific 69⅞, People's Gas 95½, Reading first preferred 61, St. Paul 126⅞, Sugar 124, ex. div.; Southern preferred 67⅞, ex. div.; Southern Pacific 41½, Tennessee Coal & Iron 63½, Tobacco 100¼, and Union Pacific 71⅜.

10—The market opened active and very irregular. Changes were very evenly distributed between gains and losses, and in some cases were wide. In the railroad list the gains were among the low-priced stocks, St. Louis & San Francisco rising ⅝ and the second preferred a point, but Northern Pacific fell ¾. Amalgamated Copper rose 1½, while Tennessee Coal fell with some violence 2½ points. A number of other specialties showed large fractional losses.

11—A heavy selling movement in the specialties followed a two-point break in Amalgamated Copper, Steel & Wire, Rubber, Consolidated Gas and Tobacco yielding 1 to 1⅝. Scarcely any effect was produced on the railway list outside of New York Central and New Jersey Central, which fell 1 to 2½ respectively. Railroads then became dull, but there was a good demand for special stocks, St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred crossing 40, and the Kansas City Southern stocks and St. Joe and Grand Island first preferred rising a point each. A rally of 1 to 1½ in Tennessee Coal, Amalgamated Copper, Steel & Wire and Consolidated Gas strengthened the general market temporarily. At 11 o'clock weakness was quite general in the active railroads, and new weak spots developed in the specialties. People's Gas losing 2½.

Noon—Money on call, firm, at 4½ @ 5 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4 @ 5 per cent; sterling exchange, steady, at $4.85 @ ⅛ for demand and at $4.81½ @ ¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.82½ and $4.86½; commercial bills, $4.80⅞ @ 1⅝; silver certificates, 61 @ 5; bar silver, 64½; Mexican dollars, 50⅝; government bonds, weak. The demand was not sufficient to absorb the free offerings of all classes of stocks, and extreme losses ran to 2½ points in some of the specialties, and a point in St. Paul, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie first preferred, Northern Pacific and Reading first preferred. Sugar was dealt in ex-dividend and the rally in it from 123¼ to 124½ and of two points in Tennessee Coal was unavailing to check the decline. Amalgamated Copper was forced down 3¼ from the top. St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred advanced an extreme 2¾ to 56. Large purchases of Erie generals was the feature of the bond market. The price touched 80½, but the entire gain was lost in sympathy with the reaction in the company's stock.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

	Noon.
Atchison	38⅛
Atchison preferred	83⅛
Canada Southern	58
Chi. B. & Q.	125½
C. C. C. & St. Louis	69½
Delaware & Hudson	115⅞
Delaware & Lackawanna	181¾
Erie	15⅞
Illinois Central	124⅞
Lake Shore	212¼
Louis. & Nashville	82⅝
Manhattan	108¼
Met. Traction	136
Missouri Pacific	59½
Mo. K. & T.	13½
N. J. Central	145
N. Y. Central	141¾
No. Pacific	69⅞
No. Pacific Pfd.	82
Northwestern	167½
Ontario & W.	25⅝
Oregon Navigation	12
Reading	20
Rock Island	114¾
St. Paul	126⅞
St. Paul Pfd.	177
So. Pacific	41⅜
Texas & Pacific	20⅞
Union Pacific	71⅜
Union Pacific Pfd.	81⅜
Wabash	9½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅞
Adams Express	140
Wells, Fargo Express	132
American Spirits	1⅛
American Tobacco	104⅞
Continental Tobacco	34
Continental Tobacco preferred	91
General Electric	107
Lead	18½
Pacific Mail	45
Pullman Palace Car	199
Sugar Refining, Ex. Div.	124¼
Leather	13
U. S. Rubber	27⅞
Western Union	82⅞

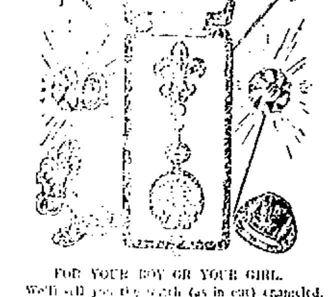
	Closing.
Am. Car F. Com.	29
Am. Hoop Com.	27⅞
Am. Sugar Com.	124¼
Am. S. & W. Com.	41⅝
Am. S. & W. Pfd.	87¼
Am. Tob. Com.	105⅞
Am. Smltg. Com.	53⅝
Am. Tin Plate	43⅝
Am. Ice Com.	39
Anaconda	47½
Atchison Com.	38⅛
Atchison Pfd.	83
Balto. & O. Com.	79½
Balto & O. Pfd.	84⅝
Beth Rapid Tr.	10½
Canada Southern	58
Ches. & Ohio	36
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	134⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	123⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	114
Col. Fuel & I.	30½
Con. Tob. Com.	33¼
Del. & Hudson	115⅞
Gt. North'n Pfd.	178
Fed. Steel Com.	40½
Fed. Steel Pfd.	75
Int. Paper. Com.	23
Louisville & Nashville	82
Manhattan Com.	107⅞
Met Traction	136
Missouri Pac.	59½
Mo. K. & T. Pfd.	37⅞
Nat. Steel Com.	33⅞
Nat. Tube Pfd.	103
N. Y. Central	141⅛
N. J. Central	145
Norf. & Westn.	41⅛
North Am.	19
Nor. Pac. Com.	69⅝
Nor Pac. Pfd.	81⅛
Ont. & Westn.	25
Pacific Mail	43¼
Penna. R. R.	142
Peo. Gas (Chgo).	97¾
Pressed Steel	49½
Reading Com.	20¼
Reading 1st. Pfd.	63½
Rep. I. & S. Com.	15¼
Southern Pac.	41
St. L. & S. F. Pfd.	49
South'n Ry. Com.	17⅞
South'n Ry. Pfd.	66⅝
St. L. & S. W. Com.	15½
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	37⅞
Tenn. Coal & I.	61⅝
Texas Pacific	20⅝
Union Pac. Com.	70⅞
Union Pac. Pfd.	80⅞
U. S. Leather Com.	12⅞
U. S. Leather Pfd.	74⅞
U. S. Rubber Com.	28⅝
Wabash Pfd.	22⅞
W. & L. E. Com.	10⅞
W. & L. E. 2d. Pfd.	27⅞

A FIRE

In the fireplace is very comfortable these fall evenings. Now is the time to get your andirons and fenders. Call and look at our black irons, as serviceable as any and inexpensive.

W. K. COVELL.
163 Thames St.

Get a Watch



FOR YOUR BOY OR YOUR GIRL.

We'll sell you the watch (as in cut) enameled, with [illegible] for $10. We would be glad to have you look at our stock of watches.

HERRMANN'S.

White Ash Coal,

All Sizes. $6.50 per ton, For Cash.

Abram Almy, 173 Thames St

Fancy Grenoble Walnuts.

New Shellbarks, Table Raisins and Malaga Grapes.

Burlingame & Carry, Thames Street

Go to Southwick's

—FOR—

Fishing Tackle

OF EVERY KIND.

Boat Supplies, Paints, Oils, Rope, Hardware, Tinware, Powder and Dynamite.

Should you want anything and don't know where to find it, try my store.

J. M. K. Southwick, 185 Thames St.

Plum Pudding,
Mince Pie Meat,
New Sweet Cider
(first of the season [illegible])
Claret—Zinfandel.
PELEG BRYER,
25 & 27 Broadway. 9 & 11 Spring St.

Newport Illuminating Co.

Electric Lighting.
Electric Power.
Residences and stores furnished for electricity at lowest rates.
Electric Supplies, Fixtures and Shades.

449 & 455 THAMES STREET.

STEINWAY

Pianos—Ideal Gifts for Christmas.

What more welcome present can you give than a Steinway Piano? [illegible]

[illegible]

We are the sole agents for the STEINWAY PIANO and are showing some fine specimens of their grands and uprights. Selections can be made and [illegible] day and hour desired. Inspection invited.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE

Klien's Vienna Wafers.

Matinee,	29c.	
Epicure Tourtelettes,	per	
Dessert Pour Gourmand,	box.	

Marrons, in Vanilla Syrup, per tin,	55c.
California Figs, in Syrup, per tin,	32c.
German Pineapple, in glass, per jar,	55c.
Brandy Peaches, per jar,	79c.
Spiced Limes, per jar,	29c.
Fresh Oranges in glass, per jar,	27c.
[illegible] Red Cherries, per jar,	24c.
Cordonnier & Gundlo Apricot Marmalade, per jar,	24c.
Domestic Peach Jam, per jar,	17c.
Domestic Quince Jam, per jar,	17c.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,
18 & 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

"George's Creek" Soft Coal.

We have taken on a cargo of the MARYLAND COAL CO.'S George's Creek Soft Coal, and are prepared to guarantee it as the VERY best soft coal in existence, for steam making and blacksmithing. For fast steam making, endurance and economy, the best results will be obtained; for blacksmithing, it is UNEXCELLED. Prices for this coal are low at

PERRY BROS.

SPECIAL REVIVAL MEETINGS.

To be Held During the First Two Weeks in January by Evangelist Geil.

Evangelist W. E. Geil of Doylestown, Penn., was in the city yesterday, arranging for the series of revival meetings which he is to conduct here for about two weeks, beginning Wednesday, January 2, in connection with the following 11 churches: First, Central and Second Baptist; First and Thames Street Methodist Episcopal; Friends, First Presbyterian, Mount Olivet and Shiloh Baptist Union Congregational and Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal. Three conferences were held in the First Baptist Church vestry yesterday, one at 4 o'clock for the pastors and male representatives of these churches, and at 5 o'clock for the ladies, and another at 7 for the men. There were large and representative delegations at all the meetings and all Mr. Geil's plans were heartily received and enthusiastically adopted. The scheme calls for quite an elaborate system of preparatory meetings, which have now been held for two weeks and which will continue until January 2. The various committees on advertising, ushers, finance, choir, places of meeting, etc., have been appointed and are now being organized. The finance committee and the pastors will meet at the Young Men's Christian Association at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Geil is a comparatively young man, of much vigor and enthusiasm. He is reported to be a preacher of power and has had large success wherever he has labored. He comes here from a very successful series of meetings at Atlanta, Ga. The first of next summer he will sail from San Francisco for a tour around the world, visiting the missionaries and assisting them. These meetings will be held in one of the largest churches to be announced later.

FOOTBALL AT THE TRAINING STATION.

What by general consent is agreed upon as the most interesting football game ever played at Coasters' Harbor island took place there yesterday afternoon between two elevens, one under Boatswain Norcott selected from the First and Second divisions, and one under Boatswain Fritman, representing the Second and Third divisions. Some of the regular team were on each side. Two halves of 20 minutes each were played, and the First and Second divisions won, 5 points to 0. There was an abundance of fine playing on each side, as can be imagined by the score, and all the boys played well. The line bucking of Fritman and the running of Norcott call for special mention.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Newport Council, No. 256, Knights of Columbus, at its meeting Thursday evening elected the following officers:

Grand Knight—John T. Flood.
Deputy Grand Knight Thomas F. Martin.
Chancellor—James A. Dunphy.
Recording Secretary—J. P. J. O'Connor.
Financial Secretary—Frank Sharkey.
Treasurer—Thomas J. Murphy.
Chaplain—Rev. Louis J. Deady.
Lecturer—Edward F. Sullivan.
Advocate—John C. Burke.
Inner Guard—M. J. Durnan.
Outer Guard—E. A. Keating.
Trustees—James J. Traught, Thomas J. Ronayne, Thomas H. Reagan, Daniel F. Shea, William Quick.
Delegate to State Council—James B. Cottrell, Jr.

At the annual meeting of Newport Council, No. 131, Catholic Benevolent Legion, held Thursday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Chaplain—Rev. W. B. Meenan.
President—Nicholas E. Dwyer.
Vice President—Thomas Maguire.
Secretary—James Smith.
Treasurer—Philip F. Conroy.
Collector—Joseph Doran.
Orator—Richard J. Lawton.
Marshal—D. McDonald.
Guard—Rocco Barone.
Trustees—Thomas Maguire, Timothy Shea, Thomas Dowd.

TIVERTON BRIDGE TO BE CLOSED TO NAVIGATION.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company issued notice Wednesday that the old railroad bridge at Tiverton will be closed to navigation Monday next for a period of 10 days or two weeks, and it is understood that the new bridge will be ready for use at the expiration of that time. The closing of the old bridge is necessary to enable the railroad company to fill up the old channel and lay the tracks there. Then some time will be consumed in dredging out the new channel before it is deep enough for the passage of boats. It is not proposed to keep the channel closed until the entire dredging is done, but as soon as sufficient depth has been obtained for the passage of ordinary vessels the bridge will be opened and the dredging continued until the required depth of 25 feet, for a distance of 100 feet, is obtained.

THE MISHAP OF THE CUSHING.

The navigation bureau yesterday received a report of the mishap to torpedo boat Cushing from Lieutenant Douglass, commander of the boat, dated Bridgeport, Conn., in which he says: "The wrecking of the feed pump occurred about noon, while steaming at 12 knots' speed, and was caused by the giving way of a faulty bolt in the crank pin brasses, causing the connecting rod to buckle. An attempt will be made tomorrow to remove the cylinder head, but the clearance is so small that it is thought it may require the removal of one or two deck plates."

The department has ordered the Cushing back to the navy yard at New York to have the damage repaired, and to fix if possible the responsibility for the occurrence.

NEW TIME SYSTEM.

When It Is Noon at Greenwich It Will be 12 O'clock All Over the World.

[Washington Star.]

The new century will bring about many changes, but perhaps none of such everyday importance as the proposed new method of timekeeping. One of the most practical results will be that noon at Greenwich will be 12 o'clock all over the world. At present each day is spread over 48 (and in some instances 50) hours in different places. With the new system it will have its beginning and end within 24 hours all over the globe. The hours on our watches and clocks, too, will run from 1 to 24. It would seem odd for a while to order theatre carriages at 22:30 in place of 10:30.

The waggish reply "A quarter-past thirteen" made by the policeman in the "Bab Ballads," will become the correct way of indicating "a quarter-past one." But, after all, this will only be an enlargement of what actually began as far back as 1886, when the time for all "through" trains on the Canadian Pacific railroad was first reckoned in hours running from 1 to 24.

The fixing of a universal prime meridian will do away with the ambiguity which, as railways and telegraphs become multiplied, lead to such confusing complications in social and commercial affairs, to errors in chronology, to litigation in connection with succession to property, insurance matters, contracts, etc. The present variations of time are readily demonstrated by selecting points in four regions about 90 degrees apart; for instance, Japan, Arabia, Newfoundland and Alaska. Sunday at midnight in Japan it is noon in Newfoundland, and on two distinct days, Sunday and Monday. To explain this apparently contradictory statement, note that Arabia being west of Japan, the time there (at midnight in Japan) would be 6 p. m. Sunday, when in Alaska, being east of Japan, it would be 6 p. m. Monday. At 6 p. m. Sunday in Arabia it must be Sunday noon in Newfoundland, and at 6 a. m. Monday in Alaska it must be Monday noon 90 degrees farther east; that is, in Newfoundland, also. Thus it will be seen by tracing time both east and west from a given point to its antipodes, the clock on the one hand becomes 12 hours faster. And, therefore, it follows, as already stated, that when it is midnight on Sunday in Japan, at precisely that same moment it is noon at Newfoundland on two distinct days—Sunday and Monday.

It is only another application of this complicated method of time reckoning which gave rise to the following incident: A telegraphic message, dated "Simla, 1:55 a. m. Wednesday," was received in London at 11:47 p. m. on Tuesday. The clerk very naturally exclaimed: "Why, this message was sent off tomorrow." The same perplexing problem has been presented by imagining a car suspended from the sun, and in the car a man who inquires the day and time as a town rolls eastward beneath him. The answer, "12 o'clock noon, Monday," is given. Presently another town comes under the car. The man asks the same question and receives the same reply, for, of course, it must always be noon, the town being immediately beneath the sun. Now comes the question, "When will the man in the car first receive the answer "12 o'clock noon, Tuesday?" The solution is found in the fact that in traveling across the Pacific from west to east one day has to be repeated before reaching the American coast. If, for example, the correction be made Saturday, July 4, there will be two Saturdays in the same week, and two days of the month dated July 4.

It is this variation of time, too, which forms the pivotal point of the story, "Around the World in Eighty Days," in which the traveler, who wagered at his London club that he could go around the world and be back at the club in 80 days, so nearly lost his bet. He had forgotten this difference of a day, and thought that he had completed his journey 24 hours too late.

Does any one ask, "What is going to straighten this out and bring about order out of the existing chaos?" The answer is by simply putting into operation the results of the deliberations of the international meridian conference, which met in Washington at the invitation of President Arthur in October, 1884, for the express purpose of establishing a prime meridian and a universal day. This matter was freely discussed at the time by navigators and astronomers, and the hope was everywhere expressed that the change would be effected January 1, 1901. At any rate it does not seem possible that the adoption of the new system can be deferred very long after the commencement of the twentieth century.

Even with our present defective system of time-reckoning, consider how many advantages we enjoy over the ancients. In the sixth century before Christ the sun dial, which is supposed to have been invented by the Chaldeans, was introduced into Greece, probably by the Babylonians. It was only a pillar or staff, and was not graduated so as to indicate the passage of any particular fraction of a day. When it cast a shadow six feet long, the hour for bathing had arrived, and supper was eaten when the shadow became twelve feet long. Simple as it was, it seemed to satisfy the needs of that primitive race. It could not, of course, be used indoors, nor was it of any use on a cloudy day. It was merely a crude timekeeper, and could not even be used for checking off certain brief periods. To accomplish this the "Clepsydra," or water clock, was invented, and Greece seems to have been the land of its origin. Fifty years before the Christian era a clepsydra was erected in the "Tower of the Winds" in the market place at Athens. A running stream kept the water in an upper vessel at a constant level. The discharge raised a float in a lower vessel. On this float was an indicator or hand, which, as it rose, traveled over an adjacent scale and so gave a time indication, visible at a distance. This was the public timepiece of Athens, and its indications could always be compared with those of the sun dial on the frieze of the octagonal building by which it was enclosed. At the top of the roof was a weather vane in the form of a Triton, who pointed with his trident toward the prevailing wind. Thus the double purpose of a naval observatory and a weather bureau was accomplished.

A similar device has been found in use among the Malay boatmen, where a perforated cocoanut shell floating in a bucket of water permits the fluid to enter gradually. When the shell becomes full an hour is recorded. In northern India a copper bowl is used, and at the moment it sinks the attendant strikes the hour upon the metal. In China the same idea occurs, but with this difference, the vessel is filled and drop by drop the water is allowed to flow out.

Coming down to our own day, what else is the sandglass, which a few years ago was in common use in kitchens to show the cook when the eggs were boiled? And is not the modern clock based on the same principles? In the clepsydra the water is the motor; the perforation, the escapement; while the sinking of the shell or bowl is the index of the completion of a definite period.

A curious use of the clepsydra in Greece was for limiting the length of speeches in the courts. In very important cases an additional amount of time was allowed, and each side was permitted as much as 50 gallons of water, necessitating the use of unusually large amphorae. When a speaker was interrupted, to save the time being charged against him he would order the official to "stop the water." This practice might be revived with profit.

The system of timekeeping in Rome divided the day and night into four watches, which were determined roughly by observing the courses of the sun and stars. Noon was publicly announced by an official who from the senate watched for the appearance of the sun at a certain point.

Among the Montagnais Indians a crude form of sun dial is used in hunting to let the squaws, who follow their lords and masters, know whether they may "take it easy" or "hurry up," for they might fare badly if they lagged behind when their husbands were ready for supper. And so the men when hunting erect in the snow a stick at some well-known place and draw the exact line of the stick's shadow in the snow before going on. When the women arrive there with their pots and other cooking utensils they note the new line of the shadow, and by observing the angle which it forms with the line already drawn in the snow they can tell how far ahead their husbands are.

With all Indian tribes the season of the year is indicated by observing nature's own processes and not by months. Thus the changing of the moon, the budding of the trees, the falling of the leaves, the coming and going of the birds, all are symbolical of the various seasons. Even among the farmers in Virginia not so very long ago the proper time for planting corn was "when the hickory leaves became as large as a squirrel's ear." The Indians have no clocks or mechanical devices for telling the time, but it is known that in Zuni and Moki the Pueblo Indians tell the arrival of noon by setting up stones and noticing when the shadows are shortest. It is not uncommon on farms even nowadays to have the "hands" say that when they can "stand on their heads" it is time to go to dinner.

The old Japanese method of timekeeping was very cumbersome. The clock was in charge of an attendant, whose duty it was to change the hands so as to keep pace with the constantly changing length of the days. It was all right so long as the man attended to his duties.

Reverting once more to ancient times, it is well to bear in mind that had it not been for Julius Caesar, who established certain regulations which were formulated as the Julius calendar, and Pope Gregory XIII, who in the sixteenth century recognized several errors and defects in time reckoning, and succeeded in devising his now well-known methods for correcting them, we might still be hedged about with such confusing conditions as would make it hard for a man to know whether he should get up or go to bed.

BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS NOT INJURED.

Rear Admiral Farquhar, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, went to Washington from Hampton Roads yesterday, and called at the Navy Department, where in conversation with the principal officials, he explained that there was no truth in the reports that the battleship Massachusetts was badly in need of repairs. Some water had gotten into the cofferdams, he said, presumably from washing the decks, but beyond the necessity of replacing some cellulose which had become soaked with the water no repairs were necessary. She was not going to the Brooklyn navy yard to dock, the admiral asserted, and would sail for the West Indies in company with battleships Kearsarge, Admiral Farquhar's flagship, about December 20.

The damage to the recoil apparatus of one of the 13-inch guns on the Kearsarge has been repaired. The band to which the recoil piston was attached to the gun became loose, and it is said at the Navy Department that the repairs consisted merely in rebolting this band.

LIKE HELEN KELLAR.

[Correspondence New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

Mississippi may have another Helen Kellar in the person of a little girl from Webster county, who arrived at the Deaf and Dumb Institution a few weeks ago. The child is Maud Scott, six years of age, and her parents live at Cataletta. She had been deaf and dumb from birth, and when she was about a month old she became blind. She is in charge of one teacher, who devotes nearly her whole time to her, and the child is beginning to give some remarkable sign of dawning intelligence and capacity to receive knowledge. The improvement is noticeable even for the time she has been here, and she is much less dependent now than she was when first brought to the institution.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

[New York Sun.]

The population of American cities has grown during the last 10 years at the expense of the rural districts, but not in the degree foreshadowed by earlier experience. This year the population of cities and towns containing 8,000 inhabitants or more will reach 33 per cent of the total, as against 29 per cent in 1890 and 22.5 in 1880. The increase of such city population, therefore, though steady is slow. The rate of such increase is diminishing, and this year's census shows no falling off in population except in Nevada, but a healthy and somewhat unusual increase in the farming districts of New England and rural New York.

Six American cities only, two in Nebraska, two in Michigan, one in Iowa and one in New York (Lincoln, Omaha, Bay City, Saginaw, Sioux City and Albany) show a decline in population since 1890. All the other cities have gained and the general movement of population, consequent upon the increase of manufactures and the general concentration of business into the cities and large towns, has not, it appears, diminished the ordinary and healthy growth of such minor political divisions as villages and farm-land settlements. To some extent, too, the apparent increase in urban population in the United States is due to the annexation of suburbs by large cities, of which New York furnishes a conspicuous illustration.

A Card.

The undersigned hereby agrees to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. He also guarantees a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or money refunded.

EMIL S. BLUMENKRANZ.

SUBSCRIBERS WHO FAIL TO RECEIVE

BIDS FOR BIG SHIPS.

Proposals Opened for Eleven New Vessels.

Features of the Fighting Craft to be Built for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department today for the construction of five new battleships and six armored cruisers, aggregating a total displacement of 154,000 tons, and comprising the largest consignment of material for the navy ever contracted for at a single bidding. The three battleships, authorized by the act of March, 1899, were never contracted for, owing to delays in the procurement of armor bids and in the completion of designs and controversy as to whether the new superimposed turret should be used in their construction. Inability to reach a satisfactory conclusion in regard to the sheathing delayed construction in the three armored cruisers authorized by the same acts. These points have now been adjusted.

The five new battleships, named the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Virginia and Rhode Island, are divided into two classes, to compromise upon the controversy as to their turret systems. Three are to be sheathed and coppered and will carry superimposed turrets; the other two are to be unsheathed vessels, having the "quadrilateral arrangement" of eight inch turrets.

To meet the contingency, that the bids may be in excess of the authorized cost, the bidders were, however, invited to submit plans in each case for both sheathed and unsheathed ships. Sheathed vessels are to be of 15,000 tons displacement, with a length of 435 feet, breadth of 76 feet 10 inches and greatest draft of 26 feet. The unsheathed ships are slightly smaller, and on the same length are 7½ inches narrower and 400 tons less displacement. Both classes of battleships will compare with any in the world, not only afloat but projected, for they will have a speed of at least 19 knots an hour, which is expected to run up to 19½, a great pace for a battleship, which will be maintained by twin-screw engines of 19,000 horse-power, supplied by 24 water tube boilers.

The radical difference in the battleships to the outward appearance will lie in the turrets. Each ship will carry four 12-inch guns. These are of the extraordinary length of 40 calibres, or 20 feet in the bore, of the new type just turned out by the ordnance bureau and superior in efficiency to any 12-inch gun in the world, and at least equal to the 13-inch guns, which have marked the maximum calibre in the American navy. In the three sheathed vessels a pair of 8-inch guns will be mounted on top of each of the 12-inch turrets. Four other 8-inch guns will be distributed in two turrets amidships on these two vessels.

The unsheathed vessels will have all their eight 8-inch guns mounted in four independent turrets, one placed at each corner of the oblong superstructure. Both classes of vessels will have a broad side of twelve 6-inch rapid-fire guns on the main deck, besides twelve 14-pounders and twelve 2-pounders and a number of automatic guns, making the battery more formidable than any afloat.

In the matter of defensive power the battleships of both classes are unsurpassed, carrying an eight-foot wide water line belt of armor, 11 inches thick over the vitals of the ship, tapering to four inches at the ends. The six-inch guns will be placed behind the protection of six inches of solid hardened steel, and the turrets will vary from 10 to 11 inches in thickness. A curved turtleback protective deck and a cofferdam belt all around the water line, stuffed with cellulose, will afford further protection. Electricity will be used in the battleships to a much greater extent than in any other ships afloat and the use of wood will be restricted to the minimum.

The six armored cruisers represent the highest development of the naval constructor's art, for Chief Constructor Hichborn not only managed to design in them ships as fleet as any foreign navy can boast, but has endowed them with the qualities of battleships at many points. Three of these ships are to be sheathed, the others to be unsheathed. Of a less displacement than the battleships, 13,800 tons in the case of the sheathed and 13,400 in the case of the unsheathed cruisers, these vessels are still considerably longer, being 502 feet on the water line, with a breadth of 70 feet and a draft of 26 feet 6 inches.

Quadruple twin-screw engines of 23,000 horse-power, supplied by 30 boilers, will propel these great ships at a minimum speed of 22 knots an hour, and with capacities for 2,000 tons of coal in her bunkers, their endurance will surpass that of any similar foreign vessel. Each cruiser will carry four 8-inch guns in Hichborn balanced turrets, four 6-inch guns in sponsons at each corner of the superstructure, and ten 6-inch broad side guns, besides the usual secondary battery. Six inches of hardened steel will extend in a belt around the ships, seven feet six inches broad, and the guns in the citadel and superstructure are proportionately protected. A heavy deck and cofferdam belt complete the protection.

There were eight bidders for the construction of the five battleships and six armored cruisers, all of which were within the limit of cost fixed by the appropriation. There were a number of omissions from the specifications in many cases, however, so that a careful inspection will be necessary to determine which of the bids are actually the lowest. The indications on the face of the bids are that the successful bidders for one or more vessels will be the Newport News Company, the Cramps, the Fore River Works of East Weymouth, Mass., the Union Iron Works of San Francisco and perhaps Moran Bros. & Co. of Seattle, Wash.

A DINNER FOR $1.50.

[Harper's Bazar.]

A dollar-and-a-half dinner will be found ample for one or two more than the five or six persons provided for, and one need not feel embarrassed at the sudden arrival of a guest, if one has a meal such as this: Cream of beet soup, 15 cents; veal cutlet, breaded, with tomato sauce, 35 cents; pease and potatoes, 20 cents; lettuce salad, crackers and cheese, 20 cents; caramel pudding, with whipped cream, 20 cents; coffee, 10 cents; total, $120.

This leaves a margin of 30 cents, which may be used for flowers or the little extras of the dinner table, salted almonds, jelly, olives, or bonbons, or it may be laid away for such staples as olive oil or fancy cheese, or some relish to be used in an emergency.

Such a menu may be varied at pleasure. For instance, if you have guests you may add another course and have a more elaborate sweet, using the whole of your $1.50 and economizing a trifle on other things. If you omit the cheese with the salad and save a little on your dessert you will have 40 cents to spend on your fish course. If crabs are cheap, as they should be in the autumn, these will be delicious deviled and served in their shells. If you are where you cannot get them, you can have timbales of any fish in market. Canned salmon, hot, with sauce tartare, is always nice, or you can have a very simple course by serving large sardines broiled on toast. Canned lobster of a good brand may be converted into lobster à la Newburgh and served in ramekins (individual baking-dishes), or you can have creamed oysters.

Red Star Cleaning Powder and Paste.

The best silver polish in the world.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN,
131 & 133 THAMES STREET.

Your choice from the following first quality coals:

Franklin and Lorberry Red Ash.
The Genuine Lehigh, Wilkesbarre and Scranton White Ash

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN.
WILLIAM H. BOONE, Agent.
Telephone 207-3.

AUCTION SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
NEWPORT, December 3, A. D. 1900.

NEWPORT, Sc.:

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 1,966 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the first day of December, A. D. 1900, and returnable to the said Court, March 1, A. D. 1901, upon a Judgment rendered by said Court on the twenty-third day of November A. D. 1900, in favor of Frank Halliday and Fred Halliday of East Providence in said state copartners under the firm name of Holliday Brothers, plaintiffs, and against Manuel Francisco Oliveria of Portsmouth in said county, Defendant.

I have this day at 50 minutes past 9 o'clock A. M. levied the said Execution on the following described goods and chattels which were attached on the original writ October 29 A. D. 1900 at 1:30 o'clock P. M. to wit: one yellow cow, one red cow, one black heifer, one yellow calf, one bay horse, one brown horse, one express wagon, one two-horse lumber wagon, one double harness, one single harness, one smoothing harrow, one small plow, one chilled plow, one powder gun, three forks, one cultivator, two potato diggers, one set whiffletrees, two hoes, eight stacks corn fodder, three hundred bushels of corn, more or less, two tons of hay, more or less, one hundred dung hill fowls, more or less, one axe, one curry comb, one weeder, and one lead rope, and notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on personal property at a Public Auction to be held at the residence now, or late of the aforementioned Manuel Francisco Oliveria on the West Main Road in the town of Portsmouth on the **15th day of December A. D. 1900,** at 1 o'clock P. M., for the satisfaction of said Execution, interest, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

JAMES ANTHONY, Sheriff.

Special Sale

—OF—

LADIES' BLACK HOSE.

We have closed out from an importer of hosiery retiring from business a lot of 100 dozen ladies' hose, regular price of which was 37 1-2c. per pair.

We will sell them 4 pairs for $1

These hose are fast black, extra long, double soles and high-spliced heels, and 50 gauge. The best bargain ever shown in desirable hosiery.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,

204 THAMES STREET.

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.

NEWPORT, R. I., November 23, 1900.

To the abutters on Broadway and Washington Square from near the New City Hall to Washington Square near Thames Street, and to all persons interested in the petition of the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company to extend its tracks along Broadway and down Washington Square;

Notice is hereby given that the Committee of the City Council of the City of Newport, on Streets and Highways, will give a Public Hearing to all said persons, in the Council Chamber in the New City Hall in the City of Newport on MONDAY, December 10, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M., with reference to the extension and location of the tracks of the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company from their present location on Broadway at or near the New City Hall, down Broadway to Washington Square and along Washington Square towards Thames Street, and with reference to the petition of the said Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company for the said extension, presented to the City Council on the 21st day of November instant and referred to this Committee.

WILLIAM SHEPLEY,
Chairman Committee on Streets and Highways.

Corrigan's Express,

136 Thames Street.

Delivery Wagon from Avenue Stores.
Teams on arrival of Boats and Trains.
Furniture Moving.
HEAVY TRUCKING
TELEPHONE 447-4.

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DIARIES FOR 1901,
XMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS.

Rulers of the South,

By F. Marion Crawford.

Overheard in a Garden, by Oliver Herford.
The Animals of Aesop.
Sister's Vocation, by J. D. Daskam.
Some Colonial Homesteads, by Marion Harland.
A Little Tour in France, by Henry James.
Palestine, the Holy Land, illustrated by a series of Photogravures.

SIMON HART, 202 Thames Street.
Successor to C. E. Hammett, Jr.
Telephone 121-3.

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BY JAMES LANE ALLEN.
Holiday edition, beautifully bound and superbly illustrated by Hugh Thomson.
L'AIGLON, The acting edition of Miss Maude Adams's famous play, and giving the cast as presented by her company.
THE HEART OF THE ANCIENT WOOD, by C. G. D. Roberts.
STAGE COACH AND TAVERN DAYS, by Alice Morse Earle.

NEW JUVENILES.
THE DREAM FOX STORY BOOK, by Mabel Osgood Wright. Pictures by Oliver Herford.
THE APRIL BABY'S BOOK OF TUNES, by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." Illustrated by Kate Greenaway.

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TRUNKS and BAGS

Which it will pay you to inspect before making a purchase.

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00 BROADWAY.

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We are daily receiving all the new and up-to-date Edison Records.

1,000 new process records to select from.

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LAPPIN'S GLOVES.

Ask to see our gloves. Equal to Dent's $2, for $1.00.

Also our undressed gloves, in tans, whites, and greys, all warranted and fitted to the hand at our counter. We have any style you want in our glove department. Mrs. Hubbard takes special care to fit every glove when desired.

—AT—

LAPPIN'S,

145 Thames Street.